THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 192

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Worried World Works—Gains

League Isolates Manchoukuo

Italy Will Sign With Soviet

Austria Prepares Gold Loan

Copeland Sees Rackets' Curb

Women Lead Insurance Moves

THE world has a busy day with official leaders in many lines wrestling with its current problems. President Roosevelt's announcement of his "super-cabinet" adding in the 12 heads of national recovery undertakings finds each deep in his novel project. One head sees a coal strike settled and the coal men push the coal code toward completion. Sir Josiah Stamp, financier, broadcasts from London his approval of the Roosevelt recovery program. The W. E. C. strikes a safe stride, the gold bloc sits in, progress is made. President Roosevelt invites six countries into new trade relations. In America and abroad an impetus is felt—The nations, working as well as worrying, see more daylight ahead.

* * *

Secretary-General Joseph Avenol of the League of Nations sends directions to many nations on how not to recognize "Manchoukuo." Using the name of Japan's puppet state only in quotation marks, the League explains how "Manchoukuo" is to be precluded from any attempt to enter an international convention or gathering or to enjoy any of the rights of a state. Serious is the instruction to reject all passports from "Manchoukuo." Manchurians wishing to travel must act as though "Manchoukuo" did not exist. Outwardly Japan scoffs the League, inwardly it wonders—The mills of the League grind slow but exceeding fine.

* * *

Premier Mussolini indicates that Italy is ready to sign a nonaggression pact with Soviet Russia. Moscow viewed with skepticism the recent signing of the Mussolini four-power pact, and Italy has believed Russia's nonaggression pacts with its neighbors were hopeful links against Italy's policy in Central Europe. But now Il Duce sends a pleasant message to Moscow by the Russian Ambassador and apparently lets it be known he will sign one of Moscow's pacts himself. Hence one more promise to keep the peace—And the world is pleased that Dictator Mussolini and Dictator Stalin can agree.

* * *

Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss reaps one result of his recent triumphant visit to the W. E. C. in London. Formal arrangements are completed to float a $14,000,000 foreign gold loan for Austria and bonds will soon be placed on the Paris market. Chancellor Dollfuss smiles, even though the National Socialists in Austria, whom he is holding down rigidly, command their followers to give up both tobacco and meat in an economic campaign to accomplish Dollfuss' downfall—Even a wholesale hunger strike might not remove the mite-ish but mighty Chancellor.

* * *

Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York says racketeering is costing the American people more than their combined federal, state and city government. The head of the Senate's racketeering investigation writes in the Monitor that this appalling crime bill of $13,000,000,000 is something that can be and must be curbed at once. Dr. Copeland pleads for better training and protection for boyhood. Boys go into gangs, gangs go into racketeering. Booze rackets, drug rackets, kidnaping rackets can be prevented. The O'Connell kidnaping case is giving the Senate committee the aroused indignation it needs—When public complacency ends, effective action begins.

* * *

John D. Rockefeller Jr. gives to the Palisades Park Commissioners for the people a 13-mile strip along the Hudson's western bluff. For some time the commissioners have been acquiring land bordering the river in the hope of being able to preserve the Palisades' natural beauty and provide a fine new road, now made possible, between New York City and Bear Mountain Park and the North Jersey suburbs. Mr. Rockefeller's donation of the 265 acres of land, worth about $5,000,000, will be regarded by some critic as merely what he ought to do. But isn't it fine that he does it?—The act makes Mr. Rockefeller just as good a man as his critic.

* * *

Miss Frances Perkins, U. S. Secretary of Labor, looks ahead in unemployment insurance. The Institute of Public Affairs at Charlottesville, Va., hears her proposal of an insurance authority board covering a group of industrial states administering a common fund. This would end present conflicts in adjoining states, reduce overhead, lift a vital matter out of politics. Meanwhile Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman, president, urges the Federation of Business and Professional Women to go individually into politics to secure national compulsory unemployment insurance and other benefits—Women are solving workers' problems, making the solution aid women workers too.

Textile Industry's Reclamation Expected Under Federal Code

Purifying Fire to Sweep Away Débris of Years in New England—Operators Welcome Shorter Hours and Wage Clause

A purifying fire will strike the nation's textile industry next Monday, according to authorites in Boston when the flame of a new federal cotton code starts to lick up sweatshops, cut-throat competition and other driftwood washed in by a wave of depression.

As a rule "welcome" is the sign that large mill operators are hanging on their gates in anticipation of the federal 40-hour working law which also sets a minimum wage level of $13 and contains a clause designed to eliminate child labor.

It is a peculiar situation, however, that faces the nation's textile industry, particularly in New England since the 40-hour code, designed primarily to increase employment and consumer purchasing power, strikes at a time when mills are loaded with orders. Practically all of the large mills in New England are already operating on two shifts, running their machinery all day and far into the night. Most of them have orders that will carry them through the year on this basis.

Consequently, the hiring of more help which may result from the cutting down of work hours, in some cases from 56 to 40 hours, is not as significant to textile operators as the fact that the federal code will start all mills off on "scratch." There will be no hurdles of unfair competition to leap. There will be greater coöperation in the textiles as a whole, authorities say.

And in the probable alleviating of practices which do not meet with general favor in textile circles, the federal code is envisaged as strengthening the fiber of labor and doing away with unsettled conditions and less-than-living wages which have caused so many strikes of mill workers.

The federal code, in respect to the order-ladened mills, boils down to a readjustment of hours and most of the operators seem inclined to adopt the 7 to 3 and 3 to 11 shifts.

Observers listening to the click-clack of machinery in full swing along the shores of the Merrimack River, can readily understand why mill owners are more interested in the effect of the federal code on sweatshops and unfair competition than its boost to employment. By erasing such practices from the textile picture, manufacturers expect to thank federal coöperation for a good turn which they think will do more than anything else to "swing the industry to its feet."

"Price cutting," according to an operator of a large mill, "has been the drag on the wheels of industry. That is the reason you will find some textile men considering the federal legislation from a moral rather than an ethical basis. The new code will not tend to overproduction because the mills now cannot keep up with a demand for

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Expanded Cabinet Studies Field For Immediate Action

Inventory of Recovery Progress to Form Basis of Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 12—An inventory of national progress along the road to economic recovery today provided the starting point for the new "super-Cabinet" set up by President Roosevelt to coördinate and give united effect to the emergency legislation of the last session of Congress.

As the individual administrators of the recovery organization turned back to their special jobs, they had before them the following reports on the situation along the entire front:

The public works board has approved projects costing approximately $200,000,000 and was to lay them before the President today.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, the recovery administrator has been forced by a premature production boom to consider a general voluntary code of wages and working conditions for all industries pending adoption for each of a special code of fair competition.

A code for the steel industry is ready for submission and should be in General Johnson's hands today, but the coal industry is split in so many factions it may be necessary to accept three or more different codes, as a basis for discussions.

The Secretary of Agriculture will close his cotton acreage reduction campaign tonight, but will not put the benefit plan into effect unless pledges to take 10,000,000 acres out of production are received. A little more than half the necessary amount had been pledged yesterday.

Warns Against Bread Boost

Warnings have been issued to mayors of 49 cities and towns to guard against excessive bread prices.

The governor of the Farm Credit Administration has ordered a reduction in the interest rate to 5 per cent on new first mortgage loans by federal land banks.

Meanwhile, the permanent character of the new "super-cabinet" was indicated by the President's designation of Mr. Frank C. Walker, New York lawyer, and treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, as executive secretary of the council, the official title of the combination of the old Cabinet with the heads of the emergency organizations.

Danger at two points along the recovery front was occasioning the

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Amazing Complacency to Crime Costs Public $13,000,000,000 a Year, Dr. Copeland Says; Concerted Action Demanded to Curb Rackets

Regulation of Firearms Declared One of First Remedial Steps

Dr. Copeland has become prominent in the widespread move against crime through his instigation of a Senate inquiry into racketeering, and more recently and directly through his enlisting of federal aid in the O'Connell kidnaping case. Sixth article of series on racketeering.

By DR. ROYAL S. COPELAND

United States Senator From New York

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have been reading a book written by a friend and former pupil of mine. Dr. Clayton J. Ettinger is professor of sociology at the Western Teachers' College of Kalamazoo, Mich. His book is called, "The Problem of Crime," and it deserves wide reading.

How can any taxpayer view with complacency the enormous public cost of crime? Dr. Ettinger estimates this at $4,000,000,000 annually.

Losses through frauds, property losses through burglary and robbery; the economic value of 12,500 murdered persons every year, and the general waste due to crime—these items amount in excess of $8,000,000,000 more.

"In recapitulation," Dr. Ettinger says, "after pondering all these items and considering the far-reaching effects of crime, we come to the conclusion that the highest figures on its annual cost yet ventured—$13,000,000,000—is probably not an exaggeration." That is a terrible commentary on organized society! It should make every American shudder to think that crime saps more from the people than all the legitimate costs of federal, state and local government. It must be curbed and curbed at once.

We are amazingly complacent about modern conditions. An occasional newspaper article reviews the subject of racketeering and comments on the impotence of society. Yet newspapers record murders, robberies and assaults. Local and state police officers are doing all they can. But in spite of every effort to control crime, what is the cause for failure?

One reason why so many murders are committed in the United States is because of the ease with which the weapons of crime are acquired. More than 70 per cent of the homicides in the United States result from the use of firearms. My friend Dr. F. L. Hoffman places the number at 71.4 per cent.

Contrast these figures with the firearms slayings: in England, 10 per cent; 17 per cent in Australia, and 1 per cent in Japan. The free sale of firearms is the curse of America. Guns have made almost obsolete the billy, black-jack, brass knuckles and the primitive weapons of other days. If I remember correctly, former Commissioner Mulrooney told me 87 machine guns, made in New York, have been found in private ownership in Chicago. Why should individuals be permitted to buy machine guns and sawed-off shotguns?

Great progress will have been made in the safety of our citizens

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Fights Rackets

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DR. ROYAL S. COPELAND

Better Training of Youth in Home, School and the Churches Is Urged

World Powers Begin Isolating 'Puppet' State

Plan of Action on Manchoukuo Outlined by League Advisory Board

Issued to Members

United States, Having Approved Findings, Is Included in the List

By REX MILLER

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—How not to recognize "Manchoukuo" is explained to all countries which supported the League of Nations' verdict against Japan in a circular letter just addressed to the governments concerned by the League's advisory committee on the Far Eastern question.

The problem of nonrecognition having given rise to unusual legal questions of a technical nature, the committee has examined the various possibilities under which these questions might present themselves to the different governments, and outlined the course of action which should be consistently followed by all states which voted for nonrecognition.

The United States, having approved the League's findings in this case and agreed to be represented on the committee, is included in the list of governments to which the letter has been sent.

Intend to Abstain

The report adopted by the Assembly on Feb. 24, 1933, stated that "the members of the League intend to abstain, particularly as regards the existing régime in Manchuria, from any act which might delay the carrying out of the recommendations of the said report. They will continue not to recognize this régime either *de jure* or *de facto*. They intend to abstain from taking any isolated action with regard to the situation in Manchuria and to continue to concert their action among themselves as well as with the interested states not members of the League."

If "Manchoukuo" (the committee continues to put the name of Japan's puppet state in quotation marks, as was done in the Lytton report) should manifest any intention of acceding to certain international conventions, all governments subscribing to the League report are asked, in accordance with their pledge, to take all steps in their power to prevent such accession.

The great international conventions may be divded into two groups: (1) closed conventions under which the parties have to be consulted as to the admission of new members, and (2) open conventions to which states may accede by unilateral act.

In the case of closed conventions, "Manchoukuo" will simply be refused admission. In the case of open conventions, the states with which the respective accessions are deposited are asked to consult the other countries adhering to these conventions; this would give an opportunity for League members to render a negative opinion as to the acceptability of the petitioner, and there would be united opposition to its accession. Such action is conditional, of course, upon "Manchoukuo's" attempting to adhere.

Blocking Opportunities

Should the Manchurian régime attempt to adhere to the Pact of Paris, the United States would be the country called upon to consult the contracting parties as to its eligibility. Conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations would lend themselves to the procedure outlined above, and the accession of "Manchoukuo" would be blocked either way by the League Council, the Secretary-General, or a League member.

Certain conventions, such as the Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes and the Protocol of Signature concerning the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, contain accession clauses tending automatically to exclude "Manchoukuo."

Membership in international commissions and associations not set up under international conventions would not imply recognition of "Manchoukuo," but governments represented in such organizations are advised to take all steps in their power to avoid the participation of representatives of the puppet state.

The League committee backs up China in its opposition to the present Manchurian régime's being permitted to adhere to the Universal Postal Union. China in July, 1932, notified the Union that all postal service in Manchuria had been suspended, that the Chinese Government would not send any mails through Manchuria and requested other governments not to route mails for China in that direction, and that all stamps issued by the puppet government would be considered invalid.

Asked Not to Admit

All countries are requested not to admit official quotations in "Manchoukuo" currencies on their official foreign exchange markets. It is considered inexpedient to propose that governments should pass legislation prohibiting transactions in "Manchoukuo" currency, since a domestic currency is established by a domestic law, and is actually utilized in the same way as any other object of value that is bought or sold in the international market.

Each country must decide for itself whether it would not be de-

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Balbo Air Fleet Ends Its Longest Hop in Labrador

Lindberghs Leave Halifax For Greenland—Mattern May Resume Trip

By the Associated Press

Gen. Italo Balbo's 24 Italian airplanes accomplished the longest leg of their flight from Italy to Chicago this afternoon when they arrived at Cartwright, Labrador, from Reykjavik, Iceland, a distance of 1500 miles.

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh took off from Halifax, N. S., on the next lap of their survey flight to Greenland. They had clearance papers for St. John's, Newfoundland.

Wiley Post was ready in New York to take off on a solo flight around the world as soon as weather forecasters gave encouraging word.

The flying Mollisons, James and the former Amy Johnson, were still prevented by the weather from a take-off at Pendine Sands, Carmarthenshire. They plan to fly nonstop to New York, overhaul their plane and fly non-stop to Baghdad.

CHICAGO, July 12 (AP)—A plan to send two rescue planes to Siberia so that James Mattern could complete his solo flight around the world was announced today by backers of his venture.

Mr. S. J. Sackett, one of the sponsors, said he had been informed a Pan American Airways plane was ready at Fairbanks, Alaska, to take off for Anadyr, Siberia, where Mattern is stranded.

Another speedy ship also was waiting in Alaska. It was part of the rescue expedition sent from New York, and headed by William Alexander. Mr. Sackett said that if both ships were sent, Mattern would fly one of them alone to Alaska, and then continue on to New York.

Farmers Provide Own Farm Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUMTER, S. C.—To increase the incomes of the farmers and to bring back general prosperity to the county as a whole, farmers of Sumter County have organized for a broad 10-year program, designed to accomplish these objectives.

"Our own farm relief is best," is the theory that the program is based on. Farmers are encouraged to grow at home the produce they are importing at the cost of thousands of dollars. A second objective is to grow high quality products standardized to meet market requirements, produced at the lowest possible cost.

A farmers' exchange has been formed to handle the marketing of products of Sumter County farmers and also the purchasing of such supplies as are needed for operation of their farms. The exchange has an authorized capital of $10,000, with its common voting stock sold only to farmers. Preferred stock, owned by outsiders, will be retired out of the earnings, leaving ownership entirely with farmers of the county.

Brevard, N. C., Gets College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The new Methodist Episcopal institution for higher learning to be formed through the consolidation of Rutherford and Weaver Colleges will be located at Brevard. Decision to this effect was reached at a meeting of the educational commission of the Western North Carolina Conference. The college will be coeducational and manual arts, agriculture and industry will be emphasized.

Policemen Gain Full Vindication But Stay Removed

Hultman Order on Report Of Crowley Frees Men And Police Force

Investigation of the Boston Police Department will continue, despite the order exonerating the men assailed by the Suffold Grand Jury, Gov. Joseph B. Ely declared today. The Governor's determination to go ahead with his independent inquiry eliminates the order of Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman, vindicating Deputy Superintendent John M. Anderson and Lieut. Stephen J. Gillis as the final word in the controversy.

The clamor for police reform was believed yesterday in eclipse, not only because Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, has repudiated the charges of the Grand Jury. There is a marked tendency in some quarters today to believe that Mr. William J. Foley prejudiced his cause by his inability to submit the full transcript of the evidence upon which the charges were based. The police department on the other hand was prompt in the submitting of all records and data wanted by the Governor.

Crowley Defends Men

Reversing the findings of the grand jury, the report of Superintendent Michael H. Crowley, upon which Commissioner Hultman based his order, asserts Anderson and Gillis to be competent police officers, but removes them from their posts as head and assistant head of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation only because of the publicity given the matter and because the men asked to be transferred. Captain Anderson was permanently removed to the bureau of records and Lieutenant Gillis to the traffic bureau.

But Mr. Foley today is disposed to interpret the police report as a victory for the grand jury. After all, he points out, the two men have been removed as the jury recommended, so whether the results are considered as a vindication or not depends on the point of view.

There is cause to believe that it was only at the instigation of Mr. Hultman that the answer to the grand jury was as vigorous as it was, for Mr. Crowley admits that his report was very mild and the text fails to drive home refutation of the jury's charges.

Finding is Boomerang

It appears that the grand jury unleashed a boomerang, for Governor Ely has widely publicized the view that the jury exceeded its constituted authority and Captain Anderson and Lieutenant Gillis are reported to be contemplating suit against the jurors.

The much forecast "shakeup" in the police department simmers down to two recommendations in the report. The first advocates conferences between police officials, the district attorney, the chief justice of the criminal superior court and justices of the central municipal and suburban courts. The second urges the elimination of civil service tests as the basis for promotion in favor of a merit basis.

The report checks the charges of the jury in order. There are highlights amid the merely flat denials and generalities in the report. As a case in point the report shows that while there was, as the grand jury charged, many insignificant offenders on the list of criminals submitted by Captain Anderson, there were also 100 names of men with long criminal records.

To the charge that Captain Anderson and Lieutenant Gillis had been negligent in prosecuting slot machine operators, the report expresses skepticism that the two men had testified to ignorance on this point, since Boston police had been concerned with this issue for years.

Bond Issue Passed In Chicago to Pay School-Teachers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 12—The long-unpaid school-teachers of Chicago may receive all that is due them through passage and signing yesterday of a bill for a $40,000,000 bond issue. It is designed to pay up the teachers and take care of other school debts.

The amount due the teachers and remaining Board of Education employees amounts to approximately $22,000,000, or pay from Jan. 1 to July 1 of this year. The bond issue authorized by the Illinois Legislature means, if the bonds are sold, cash payment for teachers for the past six months, still due, and regular payment for the coming fall up until Dec. 1, according to school authorities.

The problem of disposing of the bonds now is before the Board of Education. The plan is for the board to sell them, if possible, to the Federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The proceeds, it is planned, then are to be put into the working fund of the board. From this fund the money then would be borrowed to pay the teachers in cash. As the back taxes come in they will repay the loan to the working cash fund.

Should the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, however, fail to buy the bonds, the second plan is to sell them to the banks. This line of action is feasible, it is urged at the office of the board, because of a second bill passed in the Legislature and also signed yesterday by Gov. Henry Horner. This law allows the board to issue bonds to take up old tax warrants.

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Things Present

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, United States Senator from New York, shares his views on the subject of racketeering with Monitor readers today. Page one.

Are America and Russia seeking a common end? Read Mr. Abbot's comment on the subject in his "Watching the World Go By." Editorial page.

"A Miner's Holiday" on the Home Forum page may serve to remind those who do not spend their time underground of the many wonderful things that may pass unnoticed.

Have you ever thought of putting raisins through a food chopper before using them to make bread? Do you know that a teaspoonful of cold water will greatly assist in the whipping of egg whites? Perhaps you have not realized that tomato soup will not curdle if—but read it for yourself in "Do You Know These?" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Mr. Scroggins has had an unusual experience; read about it on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page, a collection of the best cartoons of the week, and the third article in the Indian series, which began last Tuesday.

Roosevelt Vetoes American Pledge Of Return to Gold

Commodity Dollar to Have Right of Way, Pittman Tells London Meeting

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 12—The American Government's determination to bring the commodity dollar into existence and eschew a return to gold even in the somewhat distant future was forcibly notified to the World Economic Conference today by Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, speaking for the Administration and the Federal Reserve System.

His announcement startled the conference for its consisted in vetoing discussion of the resolution prepared by Mr. Leon Fraser, American president of the Bank for International Settlements, approved by the directors of the Basel bank, and passed successfully through a conference of the monetary sub-committee and the steering committee upon which Americans sat.

But this resolution, though already approved tacitly by other American delegates, now is interpreted to be in conflict with the commodity dollar theory since it is predicated upon a return ultimately to gold. The only inconsistency involved in the American action was that the delegation had not vetoed the proposal before.

But Senator Pittman imposed Washington's veto dramatically in a secret session, and most of the delegates were saying afterward: "Well, you worked for a week to keep the conference alive through retention of these matters on the agenda and now you are the first to ban discussion when it begins."

The contested resolution deals with the proper functioning of the gold standard in relation to central bank policy. Written by an American who is admittedly the greatest authority on the international functioning of central banks, it represents the last word in the operation of a world gold standard when affairs return to normal. Never before has Mr. Fraser or the World Bank really acted out of step with the Federal Reserve System and the ban imposed from Washington shows how dramatically Federal Reserve officials had to change their views in face of the advancing theories of the commodity dollar.

Thomas and LaGuardia Backed In New York for City Offices

Tammany Grows Stronger by Independent Action in Mayoral Race; Republicans Under Macy Seek to Reëstablish Fusionist Ranks

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 12—Civic reform forces as represented in the membership of the city affairs committee have broken with the Republican-Fusion movement to oppose Tammany Hall at the Polls this November and are calling for the nomination of an independent ticket headed by Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, for Mayor, and Mr. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Independent Republican and one-time member of the House of Representatives, for president of the board of aldermen.

Indications today are that this movement will be strongly opposed in Republican quarters that are working to line up in a compact whole all the forces—Republicans, Democrats, Socialist and Independents—to exile Tammany from City Hall.

Republican leaders characterize the move by the city affairs group as inspired by "a defeatist thought," which, they hold, is one of the strongest factors opposing the effort of the Republican state chairman, Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, to make a "decent minority" of the Republican Party in New York City by lifting from it the stigma of Tammany Hall influence.

Mr. Macy declared to the Monitor correspondent here today that there was no justification for "defeatism" this year and quoted figures to support his contention that a thorough house cleaning would be had in the forthcoming city primaries.

In high independent quarters it was said that Mr. Thomas would accept the independent nomination for Mayor. He has refused to run on a Republican-Fusion ticket.

Mr. LaGuardia's friends have held out for first place for him on the ticket, but they indicated today that, although he was entitled to the Mayoralty nomination on his past record, they believed he would be willing to resign this place to Mr. Thomas and accept the aldermanic presidency designation.

While the City Affairs Committee is a nonpartisan organization whose constitution forbids support of an individual candidate or party, the statement issued by Dr. John Haynes Holmes, its chairman, calling for a Thomas-LaGuardia ticket was interpreted in political quarters as voicing the view of the group's membership.

"The prospects of capture of the Republican Party in the September primaries by Boss Koenig are at least three to one," Dr. Holmes de-

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Glasgow to Furnish Holiday Camp as Aid To Jobless Men in City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—A holiday camp for jobless is to be run at Ardgoil near here during September by the Glasgow Council for Community Service in Unemployment. Use of buildings and playing fields has been granted to the council by the Corporation of Glasgow.

Each week 240 men comprising a quota of 30 from each of the eight areas will enjoy a holiday at this picturesque spot. The contingents will leave by train to Gourock and thence to Lochguilhead by special steamer. The total cost, inclusive of fare, is to be 12s. 6d a week, four meals being served daily.

Program of organized games has been drawn up. While both cricket and football will be available, opportunities will be given for physical culture, boxing, cross-country runs, hiking expeditions and hill-climbing. In the evenings the men will be addressed by well-known sportsmen and naturalists, and camp fire concerts have been arranged.

While it is not intended that every movement of the camper's day is to be mapped out for him, the organizers contend that camp life at any time requires shaping and guidance if the most is to be made of it.

Navy to Continue Direction Finders

The American Steamship Owners' Association has been advised that 23 radio direction finder stations will continue to serve shipping along the American coastline from Cape Elizabeth, Maine, to Soapstone Point, Alaska, it was announced today.

The stations are operated by the navy and were to have been abandoned in the interests of federal economy. The proposal aroused a strong protest among shipping interests. It was pointed out that hundreds of vessels rely upon these radio bearings and that curtailment of the service would seriously hamper safe navigation.

The various stations enable ships to chart their position through the use of cross bearings and are especially helpful to vessels making port in fog. Even those ships equipped with radio compasses have found the stations of great assistance in checking bearings. The steamship owners' group praised the service as an almost indispensible aid to the safety of life and property at sea.

Georgian Airports Listed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Thirty-eight Georgia airports and landing fields are listed as recorded with the department in the "airway bulletin" issued recently by the aeronautics branches of the Department of Commerce at Washington. These airports and landing fields include municipal and commercial airports and Department of Commerce intermediate fields, marked auxiliary landing fields and army fields.

Boston Author's French Registration Hinky Dinky to Quincy Traffic 'Cop'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., July 12—A simple "call" for a motorist's infraction of a municipal driving regulation yesterday led the officer in the traffic signal booth at Quincy Square into a situation overshadowed by weighty international complications.

An ominous screech of a police whistle, followed up by a curt, "Pull up over there!" sent the startled motorist edging to a curbside halt.

"What's this!" exclaimed the officer with a glance at number plates from the Republic of France. "Let's see your registration!" The driver produced.

"And now what's all this?" demanded the slightly bewildered guardian of Quincy Square as he scanned a 10-page booklet replete with vous and vez and little accents.

"My registration," replied the driver in broad Bostonian. The policeman began to fire questions. Had the interrogatory barrage continued in force, he would have learned that the driver is a captain of cavalry of the United States Army reserve, an honorary colonel of Kentucky, a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, the American Legion, Sigma Phi Epsilon, Norwich and Algonquin Clubs, Cercle Interallié of Paris, Chilberta Country Club of Biarritz, Society of the Third Division, a Son of the American Revolution; author of "Chevrons," "Incomplete Mariner" and so forth; recipient of citations from generals of two governments for gallantry in action at Mont St. Pere and Montfaucon, and—

Well, how could he prove it to a suspicious policeman, anyway?

The driver slapped his pockets. Ah! See! "Leonard Nason, 30 Embankment Road, Boston."

A bank signature card popped up with the proof that saved the day against what appeared to be a case for the Court of International Justice at The Hague.

With a big sigh of relief, the flabbergasted policeman waved Captain Nason—just back from a vacation in France—out into the stream of traffic.

New York Grants 'Recognition' of Soviet Oil Rights

Court Upholds Contract; Ends Long Battle Over Russian Petroleum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12—The long court battle against Soviet Russia's grant of petroleum rights to the Vacuum Oil Company and the Standard Oil groups at last has been brought to an end with a decision by the New York State Court of Appeals, highest state tribunal, upholding the contract and granting what is regarded as "judicial recognition" of the Moscow Government.

The decision was handed by Chief Judge Cuthbert W. Pound yesterday the entire court concurring.

Judge Pound held that the Washington Administration, while refusing diplomatic recognition to Soviet Russia, has recognized the Moscow Government as "a fact," and that "if it is a Government in fact, its decrees have force within its own borders and over its nationals."

"The Soviet Government by a nationalistic decree, confiscated all oil lands in Russia and sold oil extracted therefrom to the defendants," Judge Pound wrote. "The former owners of the property, Russian nationals, join in an equitable action for an accounting, on the ground that the confiscatory decrees of the unrecognized Soviet Government and the seizure of oil lands there-under have no other effect in law on the rights of the parties than seizure by bandits.

"The question is as to the effect on the title of a purchaser from the unrecognized confiscating Soviet Government. Does title pass, or is the Soviet Government no better than a thief, stealing the property of its nationals and giving them only a robber's title to stolen property"?

Judge Pound referred to the status of the Soviet Government as defined by the Secretary of State.

"The United States Government," he said, "recognizes the Soviet Government has functioned as a de facto or quasi Government since 1917, ruling within its borders. It has recognized its existence as a fact, although it has refused diplomatic relation, as one might refuse to recognize an objectionable relative, although one cannot deny his actual existence.

"As a puristic conception, what is Soviet Russia? a band of robbers or a Government? We all know it is a Government. The State Department knows it, the courts, the nations and the man on the street knows it. If it is a Government in fact, its decrees have force within its borders and over its nationals."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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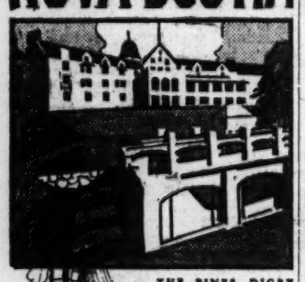
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Scots Free With Water, Use More Than English

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Blackpool, Eng.

THE average daily consumption of water by a Scotsman is nearly double that of an Englishman, according to Mr. G. F. Atkinson, engineer to the Fylde Water Board, speaking at the annual conference of the British Waterworks Association here.

Mr. Atkinson said that 33 gallons of water were consumed by each person in England every day. But no explanation, he contended, had been given for the average Scotman's daily consumption of water being almost double that.

Mobile Merchants Back 'Shoals-to-the-Sea' Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—More good roads for south Alabama is the theme of several civic organizations of this city. One of the latest moves is the indorsement of the "Shoals-to-the-Sea" highway by the Mobile Retail Food Dealers' Association.

A resolution has been adopted by this organization's directors authorizing Mr. J. A. Rountree, director-general of the United States Good Roads Association, to list the retail merchants' group as a member of the highway association. Another move for better roads in south Alabama was made recently when the paving of the highway from Mobile to Dothan was requested at Montgomery by a large delegation of citizens from intermediary counties, who called upon Gov. B. M. Miller and the state highway director, Mr. Langdon Smith.

Austrian Loan Details Completed by Buresch

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, July 12—Austria's Finance Minister, Dr. Karl Buresch, announced on arrival here last evening from his visit to London and Paris that final arrangements relative to floating the $14,000,000 foreign loan for Austria have been completed, and that by the end of this month the gold bonds will be placed on the Paris market.

The price of the issue, he said, will be $96.50, and the interest rate nominally 4½, but actually 7½ per cent. It is stated also that England, Italy, Holland and Switzerland will soon place their shares of the loan on the market. This money will be used to preserve the stability of the Austrian schilling and to finance constructive state enterprises.

Bolivia Prevents Peace, Paraguay Tells League

GENEVA, July 12 (AP)—It is useless to talk peace while fighting is still going on in the Gran Chaco, a Paraguayan note to the League of Nation said today.

Members of the committee dealing with the dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia regarded the note as retarding hopes of settlement of commission has been arranged. The Bolivian offensive, said the Paraguayan communication, obliges Paraguay to reconsider the plan which the League Council has adopted for halting the conflict.

Total Opium Ban Within 10 Years, Manchurian Plan

License to Consumers Is First Step in Gradual Suppression Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING (Changchun), Manchuria—An opium control plan, similar to the plan now in operation in Formosa, has been promulgated by the Manchoukuo Government in the hope that such supervision of the opium traffic will result, in 10 years, in the complete suppression of the drug in Manchuria.

"Early in its existence Manchoukuo decided in principle upon the abolition of the opium trade," Mr. Hoshino, head of the Opium Monopoly Bureau, explained in an interview here recently. "But after careful consideration of the peculiar conditions in this state, we decided that immediate prohibition would not succeed here."

The control plan, accordingly, requires, first, that all opium smokers obtain certificates permitting them to buy the drug; second, that only licensed dealers be permitted to sell opium, and third, that farmers desiring to raise opium must also be licensed. By controlling the cultivation of poppy, maintaining a government monopoly on raw opium, and supervising both dealers and smokers, it is believed that a policy of gradual prohibition can be enforced.

The law provides that farmers, who pay a special fee for the privilege, must sell their poppy harvest direct to the monopoly bureau, which will set aside for this purpose only enough fields to supply the licensed trade.

The opium traffic was a most profitable source of income to the former Manchurian warlords, but the monopoly bureau does not plan to bring any considerable revenue to the Manchoukuo Government, its fees charged to smokers, dealers, and farmers being little more than required to pay the bureau's expenses.

White House Orders Dixie Biscuit Weekly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—A side line of the old southern biscuit, the beaten biscuit, goes to the personal table of President Roosevelt's family in lots of three dozen a week from the hands of Mrs. Charles N. Hodgson of Athens, Ga., who makes the beaten biscuits herself.

The housekeeper of the White House recently wrote Mrs. Hodgson: "The Roosevelts like your biscuits so well that I want to keep them on hand at all times." Mrs. Hodgson says she doesn't know where Mrs. Roosevelt learned about her beaten biscuits.

Making biscuits is an avocation with Mrs. Hodgson, whose business is conducting the Cathedral Pine Dairies of Athens, of which she is proprietor.

Canada to Protest Soviet Timber Imports

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—The Morning Post said today Canada would make representations immediately to the United Kingdom urging that importations of timber from Soviet Russia be stopped.

The action, the newspaper added, would be based on an article of the Ottawa trade agreements specifying that if imperial preferences were endangered by goods subsidized or produced by state control, importations of such goods should be prohibited.

Soviet Workers Sentenced As Enemies of State

MOSCOW, July 12 (AP)—Five cooks in three different workers' restaurants in Moscow were today sentenced to capital punishment as enemies of the Soviet State for throwing nails, glass and wire into food they prepared, serving spoiled food and arbitrarily reducing fixed portions.

Six other cooks were sentenced to prison terms of various lengths and one was acquainted.

Photograph Guides Letter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—The thoroughness with which United States postal employees watch every letter was evidenced here recently when a letter came to the Mobile post office bearing the name of no addressee, but where such name should have been there was a photograph of a well-known business man, underneath which were the words, "Mobile, Ala." Not even the residence of office address of the man was given, but the letter was delivered.

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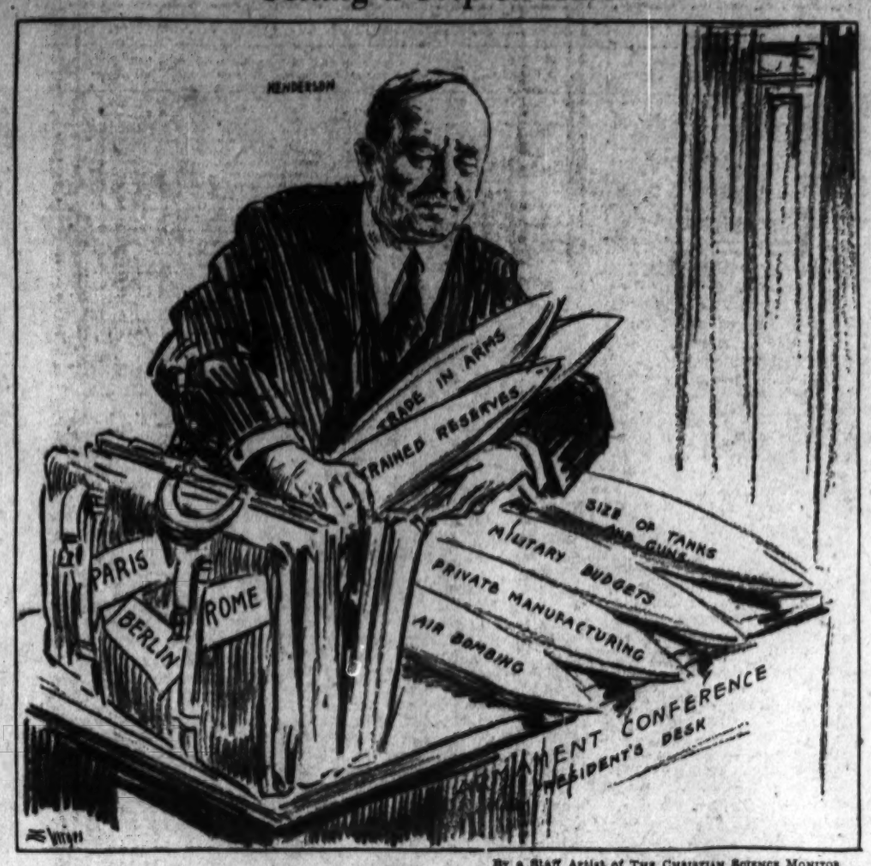

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Peace Warrior Marches on Paris

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON of Great Britain has opened his one-man campaign for peace in Europe. He goes forth with the blessing of the Disarmament Conference, of which he is President.

When the conference adjourned, June 24, last, it commissioned him to tackle the various governments individually and to try to smooth over the sharpest differences.

He began his preliminary scouting at the World Economic Conference, buttonholing the statesmen of the nations as they put in an appearance on economic business.

His real campaign began today at Paris in a talk with Premier Daladier and Foreign Minister Paul-Boncour.

It is said they talked about controlling the munitions trade and suppressing private military forces, but nothing definite was divulged.

Tomorrow the peace warrior will leave Paris to march on Rome and then the other European capitals.

When the conference resumes in October the fruits of his campaign will be made known.

French Fill Torch of Education

* * *

Students in Repaying Loans of Honor Offer Opportunity to New Generation

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

PARIS—Loans of honor for young French students have come to stay in France. The experiment was made soon after the World War, and the latest reports show that they are highly successful.

Living in the Latin Quarter, which is the center of scholastic studies, seemed to be comparatively easy before the war. The young men and women were not necessarily rich, but they came, for the most part, from a solidly established bourgeois class which for generations has been concerned with providing their children with the best possible education.

It did not cost much to live. When I first knew the Latin Quarter one could obtain a room for about 20 francs a month (roughly $1 at the present rate) and a decent meal could be had for little more than a franc. Those days have gone. It costs at least 12 times as much for bare necessities today.

Besides, there has been an upheaval of fortunes. The solidly-established class which provided the bulk of the students has perhaps been less adaptable than other classes to the new conditions. Its means are depleted, but it would not therefore break its tradition of providing a good education to the new generation.

* * *

They belong to the "new poor," and although there is a "new rich" class, which also began to contribute to the youthful habitants of the Latin Quarter, it remained true that a certain proportion of the students were hard put to it to obtain their education according to the standards laid down for them by their fathers.

Hence, the institution of the Loan of Honor. The conditions attached are few and simple. They are given to those who really need them for the purpose of education.

It appears that on an average about 300 francs a year ($150) are provided. The number granted has increased to more than 500.

This sum enables the poor student to complete his courses and to obtain his degrees. So far the confidence placed in him has not been betrayed. The recipients of the Loan of Honor are among the most assiduous students. They are anxious to show that trust in them is not misplaced.

The loan is repayable not later than 12 years after the taking of the degree. But in point of fact, most of the borrowers, it is found, repay the amount long before the expiration of the period of grace.

They are treated as honorable, and they prove themselves to be honorable. They are regarded as worthy of help, and they are zealous in their efforts to show that they are indeed worthy.

* * *

Financially, therefore, the advances are not onerous. There should be practically no losses, and apart from the initial loans no further funds will be needed. It is a matter of duty to make the loan by which one has profited available to one's successor who has need of it. These loans are, so to speak, like torches which are passed on from hand to hand. They have lighted one generation, and they will light the next generation.

There is something particularly encouraging in this experience. In no way does it resemble wasted help or useless charity. Perhaps it will be objected that it is on a small scale, and applies only to a somewhat special category of persons. And yet one is entitled to think that were it extended to other purposes and to other categories it would be equally successful.

There are many social purposes which could be served by the broadening of the scope of the system of Loans of Honor. It has been amply demonstrated that there is no stronger motive than that of an honorable desire to fulfill obligations to which one is pledged. The experiment which has begun among the students of the Latin Quarter might well serve as a basis for a much vaster social experiment.

Globe-Girdling Fare Jumps to $35,000

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—If you want to be a passenger with Mr. Wiley Post on his around-the-world flight the fare is $35,000. If you have that much and insist upon passage, Mr. Post and his managers will think up some new discouragement, maybe a higher fare.

Dr. Martin M. Schor made application to be a passenger last night. Mr. Lee Trenholm, Mr. Post's manager, set the fare at $35,000. Dr. Schor offered $10,000. Mr. Post already had rejected an offer of $15,000 from an Oklahoma woman.

Georgia Farmers Win Right to Sell in City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Citing the fact that in 1763 Savannah established a public market in the square for farmers to sell their produce, and later in 1809 that the Georgia Legislature passed a law against municipal officials interfering with the sales, the farmers of this community have obtained on these grounds a temporary restraining order from the Superior Court here against the city authorities for interfering with their sales on certain streets in Savannah.

The city has passed an ordinance refusing farmers permission to sell from their trucks in certain downtown sections, but Franklin Square, where the privately-owned wholesale market is located, is not in the prohibited territory. The farmers contend the city is attempting to force them to deal with this privately-owned wholesale market.

Phillips to Aid Drys In Georgia Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Consolidated Forces for Prohibition in Georgia have announced the appointment of Mr. John F. Phillips of Tennessee as field and executive secretary of the organization.

Mr. Phillips has had large experience in work of this kind and brings a fine equipment for the task to which he is called. He will proceed with the further works of the organization, putting on at the same time a program of education, speaking to church and civic organizations. He will also raise the modest sums of money needed to provide literature for publicity purposes.

New York State Reports Gains in Jobs and Salaries

Corner Turned to Better Times, Commissioner Says in Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 12—That business in New York State has definitely turned the corner to better times is revealed in a report by Mr. Elmer F. Andrews, state industrial commissioner, today in which he states that gains in both employment and pay rolls were registered in June for the third consecutive month.

The survey indicates a 4 per cent rise in jobs and a 5.7 per cent increase in pay. It is based on information obtained from 1585 representative factories of the State.

Steady betterment in factory employment and wages during April, May and June is contrary to the usual seasonal trend, according to Mr. Andrews. Last June showed a decrease greater than the increase during June this year.

New York City, which is perhaps suffering greater hardships due to unemployment than any other community in the State, reported an employment gain during June of 1.8 per cent and a pay roll rise of 2.5 per cent.

The canning and preserving industry in the State topped the list of increases by a gain of 47.8 per cent, and the industry in New York City which led the advance with the greatest increase was that of miscellaneous stone and mineral plants. Employment in the cotton goods field rose 12.2 per cent.

Declaring that manufacturers who were undertaking production in excess of actual orders in hand were doing so in violation of the National Industrial Recovery Act, Mr. Andrews voiced the hope that the fine record made by New York State industry for three successive months would be continued. At the same time he warned manufacturers against basing production on illusory rather than solid contracts.

U. S. Motorcar Tries Bogota-Caracas Road

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 12 (By U. P.)—The first direct automobile trip between Caracas, capital of Venezuela, and Bogota, has just been completed. Mr. William Townsend, Ford Motor Company representative in Venezuela, with Mr. Oscar Miller and Mr. H. J. Brannett, made the trip in 55 hours.

Some parts of the road have not yet been completed, and they were delayed 11 hours cutting their way through the incomplete sections. They carried with them a message from General Gomez to President Olaya Herrera of Colombia.

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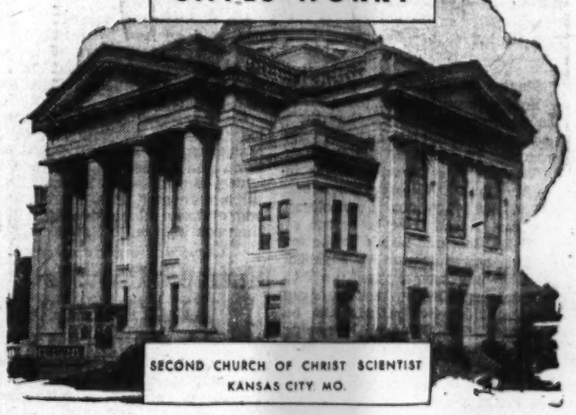

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ALICE: That printed linen is stunning, Sue. I love that brilliant blue! I'd be afraid it would fade in washing, though—
SUE: It's been washed already, darling—with LUX. Don't you know that LUX keeps colors like new?
ALICE: I rub mine with cake soap—haven't had luck!
SUE: I wouldn't trust anything but LUX for silks and woolens, and nice cottons and linens. Anything safe in water is safe in LUX!
LUX

Russia and Italy Negotiating Pact Of Nonaggression

Il Duce Assures Moscow Of Peaceful Intent in Four-Power Pact

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, July 12—Negotiations are in progress for a treaty of nonaggression between Soviet Russia and Fascist Italy. The pact is expected to be signed when the Russian Foreign Commissar, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, pays a visit to Rome during the next few days. Indication that the negotiations are well advanced was given in the announcement by Premier Benito Mussolini yesterday that he had a long conversation with the Russian Ambassador who has just returned from Moscow.

It may be recalled that conclusion of the pact between the four "capitalistic" western powers was received with skepticism and indeed with hostility in Russia. The nonaggression pacts recently concluded between Russia and its neighboros are regarded in many quarters as political moves to checkmate Italian policy in central Europe and the Balkans.

Immediately after initialing the Four Power Pact the Soviet Ambassador in Rome left for Moscow with a special message from Signor Mussolini to the Soviets to calm their apprehension and reassure them of the real scope of the pact of collaboration between the four European powers.

The Russian Ambassador's Moscow mission apparently has been successful. It is significant that before returning here he visited the capitals of central European countries. Obviously Russian diplomatic activity in central Europe has convinced Signor Mussolini of the advisability of concluding a treaty with Moscow similar to that made by France.

Before concluding such a treaty, however, Italy will have to waive opposition to Mr. Litvinoff's definition of an aggressor which Italy together with Germany refused to accept at Geneva.

In the meantime there is reason to believe that the Italo-Roumanian treaty of friendship which was prolonged in January until July 18 again may be prolonged.

The improved political atmosphere between Italy and France which followed initialing of the four-power pact has been maintained, and preliminary conversations for a friendly statement of their outstanding difficulties are said to be progressing favorably.

There are even rumors concerning the possibility of a pact of Adriatic nonaggression between Italy and Yugoslavia. Although such a pact may appear to be somewhat remote, it is significant as showing that talk of peace has at last begun to pervade Italy.

State Must Help, Relief Head Tells Kentucky Governor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 12 — Kentucky is the first state to discover that the Federal Government has no intention of being imposed upon in the matter of relief burden.

In a telegram to Gov. Ruby Laffoon, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, emergency relief administrator, called attention to Kentucky's failure to appropriate state funds for relief purposes and added that unless steps are taken promptly no further federal funds will be available after Aug. 15.

The relief act passed at the last session of Congress provided that states must match one federal relief dollar with three of their own. Mr. Hopkins two days ago observed that several states which apparently did not expect this provision to be enforced were due for a "rude shock."

The telegram to Governor Laffoon from Mr. Hopkins follows:

"In conference yesterday with your relief administration, it develops that Kentucky has funds for the relief of unemployed only until about the middle of August.

"It also developed that no state funds have been appropriated directly for unemployment during this crisis and that while some of the cities have appropriated considerable sums these are now exhausted, so that all relief in Kentucky at this date is financed from Federal grants.

"I wish to make it perfectly clear to you that the federal relief administration will not continue to finance relief work beyond Aug. 15. In view of difficult financial situation in many counties and cities it would seem imperative that special session of Legislature be called at once to provide substantial funds so that Kentucky will pay for a reasonable share of the cost of caring for its own destitute.

"I am sure you fully appreciate reasonableness of this position on part of the federal relief administration."

Agents Sent to Stop Rise in Bread Price; Wallace Backs Action

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—The Department of Justice announced yesterday that agents had been sent to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond to investigate increases in bread prices.

Secretary Wallace telegraphed to mayors of 49 cities in 25 states announcing that the Government will use its full powers if necessary to prevent "unwarranted increases in bread prices."

He has received protests on "unreasonable increases" in bread prices in connection with the processing tax levy of 30 cents a bushel on wheat, which went into effect Sunday.

His message read:

"The Department of Agriculture is receiving complaints of unreasonable increases in bread prices in your territory.

"The department disapproves of increases in consumers' bread costs in excess of the amount involved in market commodity price increases plus the processing tax.

"In the case of bread a special vigilance in consumers' interests is imperative.

"This is no time for pyramiding.

"Placing unwarranted burdens on the consumer should not be tolerated.

"The Attorney-General is being informed of complaints. Governmental powers will be used if necessary."

Broadway Landlords To Receive Awards For Improvements

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 12—Broadway, whose theatrical and business associations have made it known around the world, is making a bid for a "new deal" based on "homespun honesty and teamwork."

In a statement made public recently, Mr. Floyd DeL. Brown, general chairman of the committee on awards of the Broadway Association, announced that the organization would give public recognition to the Broadway property owner or lessee who makes or encourages the greatest improvement on his premises in the interests of civic advancement.

Sounding a call to landlords and persons who have business quarters in Broadway to get rid of the "shams and undesirable conditions" which have appeared on the street since the economic slump, the statement continued:

"Progress cannot be yours or ours unless confidence is expressed in each other and a lot of homespun honesty put into our lives. It means teamwork."

Certificates of award will be made in three classes, the announcement said, They are for: (1) the business showing the greatest success conducted along lines most beneficial to Broadway; (2) property managed in the most advantageous manner for the welfare of Broadway; (3) the best alteration made to either store or building.

Rises to Radio Stardom of British Empire

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Larkin Brothers

CHIMES OF "BIG BEN" CARRIED TO EARTH'S FOUR CORNERS

Lonely Settlers in Far-Off Dominions Hear "Voice" From Home When Sound of Bells of Famous Clock Above Houses of Parliament Is Sent Out by British Broadcasting Company.

Spanish Aviation Network to Link Cities and Islands

Air Mail Transports 87 Tons of Letters, Numbering 5,000,000.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—In Spain the development of civil aviation is proceeding only by gradual steps, although the country boasts excellent aviators and the flying conditions are favorable. In 1932, the first year in which civil aviation was under state control, fewer than 5000 paying passengers were carried, but the Government has definite plans for the intensification of air travel. The schemes, however, will be carried out slowly because of economic difficulties.

There are only two regular Spanish air lines, Madrid to Barcelona, and Madrid to Seville. These two lines form the nucleus of a network to be established gradually. The budget of the Department of Civil Aviation for this year provides for the establishment of a route between Barcelona and the Balearic Islands, and another between Seville and the Canary Islands. Ultimately there is to be service between Madrid and Lisbon, Madrid and Paris, Madrid and Valencia, and other principal points.

In 1932, 680 flights were made on the Madrid-Barcelona route, and 652 on the Madrid-Seville line. There was a total of 378,076 miles flown in 4086 hours. Paying passengers totaled 4890, and non-paying passengers 1496. Paying passengers per trip on the Barcelona route averaged 4.95, and on the Seville line 2.5. An evenness of traffic was evidenced, the average number of fares in February, the lowest month, being 3.35 per flight, and in June, the best month, 6.45.

Air mail is becoming popular, and 5,000,000 letters, weighing 87 tons, were carried during the year. Not a single accident took place along the two official air routes in 1932. There were 25 forced landings, and only five defective landings, resulting in slight damage. The lines were operated at a loss of 3,000,000 pesetas (at present about $300,000).

Business Women Urged to Unite On Recovery Plans

Mrs. Bowman Outlines Program at Opening of Biennial Meeting

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 12—Support of an economic recovery program, including centralization of banking institutions, intelligent tax revision, national compulsory unemployment insurance and establishment of a national economic planning board, was advocated by Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman of Richmond, Va., president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, in the opening session of the biennial convention of the federation here last night.

Active participation in politics in order to bring about such reforms was urged upon business women by Mrs. Bowman. Though the organization itself must be kept nonpartisan, she stated that individual women should become increasingly active in politics and aid in the election to positions of governmental importance of women qualified to hold office.

Protection of Education

Mrs. Bowman coupled a plea for protection of public education and the extension of educational advantages with a call to the members of the federation to guard against discriminations against women.

"In line with our duty to women we believe that no law, no custom, no restriction should be based on sex," said Mrs. Bowman. "Men and women should have equal opportunity to make their contribution to life and to receive, in just proportion, a reward for such contribution. Therefore we should urge upon our clubs vigilance in detecting and handling all cases of general and specific discrimination against women."

Mrs. Bowman asked the convention to appropriate "a substantial amount" to broaden and deepen research which they have already started on discriminations against women and to make it a major project in the coming two years.

Community Service

A campaign against governmental extravagance and waste was advocated by Judge Florence E. Allen of Columbus, Ohio, chairman of public relations, at a luncheon today celebrating "Chicago Day."

With members of men's service groups in attendance, Judge Allen presented a report of the community service councils which the federation has initiated in many communities, making men and women partners in service to these localities.

Federation members have raised milk funds and hospital funds, collected books for libraries and schools, and opened many contacts for business and professional women out of work, said Judge Allen. She commended the movement for citizens' councils for constructive economy and the study of reduction of expenditure without injury to essential services.

Business women must help business men to raise the standards of ethics in their various professions, declared Judge Allen. She charged that there is general disregard for "the landmarks of social conduct" and urged the business women to recognize honesty and integrity from every angle.

A woman assistant secretary in every department of the United States Government was set as a goal in a round table attended by women in public office. The result of the decisions in 30 of these occupational round tables was summed up at a dinner last night presided over by Miss Mary Stewart of Washington, D. C., education chairman. While some fields are crowded the speakers optimistically pointed to possibilities for new activities for women with courage and vision.

Danes Investigate Haddock's Habits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

TRAVELS and habits of soles and haddocks are being investigated off Iceland and Greenland this summer by the Danish research ship Dana. Migrations of the eel and peregrinations of the codfish have been successfully traced in previous expeditions.

The Dana is commanded by Dr. Phil A. Vedel-Taning. After leaving Copenhagen, it first visited the North Sea for the purpose of marking the sole at Horns Rev and Dogger Bank and investigating the bottom of the sea at these points, so that the carrying of spawn to the waters of the Limfjord and the Belts, which has been tried with good results, may be carried on further.

Young Roosevelt in Paris

PARIS, July 12 (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., son of the President, arrived here today in a second-class railway carriage from Le Havre, where he landed from the steamship Washington.

Hutchins Prefers Smaller Faculties To Low Salaries

Opportunity to Reorganize Education in Crisis Is Pointed Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 12—Cutting faculty salaries is too easy a solution of the problem of decreased school incomes, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, told the Institute for Administrative Officers meeting on his campus today.

"Reducing salaries can be done by anybody who understands the rudiments of arithmetic," said Dr. Hutchins. "It requires no effort, no thought, no plan. But it deprives us of the only benefit of the depression, which is the opportunity to advance American education through fundamental reorganization.

"Nobody has ever suggested that faculty salaries are too high. But it may be suggested, and I think rightly, that faculties are too large. Because of the departmental system and because of our habit of teaching everybody everything and in classes as small as possible, we have had in a period of rising enrollments to go in for quantity rather than quality in staff.

"On the one side we do not wish to throw people out of work when they cannot get jobs. On the other, we must consider the future of education in this country and the importance to it of the compensation of the scholar. Within the bounds of possibility and common humanity the administrative officer must elect to maintain the compensation of the staff."

A fresh approach to the financial problems of schools was proposed by the university president. "It is entirely possible," he said, "that we should stop worrying about our budgets and think about our program. If the program is a good one support for it will be forthcoming."

The institute, held under auspices of the University of Chicago, is discussing the topic, "Readjustments in Higher Education to Meet New Conditions." Dr. Charles E. Merriam, professor of political science, addressing the opening session, said that civic education faces a revolutionary change, "from the backward to the forward look." The citizen may be trained to look upon existing governmental machinery as devices for human service, subject to revision as living conditions change, instead of as something fixed and static, he said.

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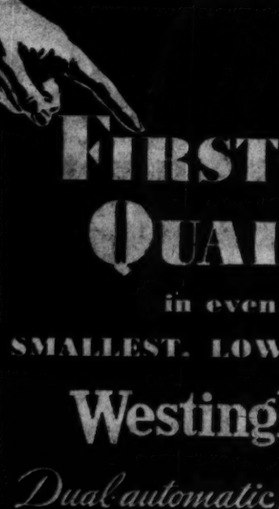

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Political Studies Train Roumanians In Statesmanship

Liberal Party Strives to Overcome Poverty in Region of Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — The Liberal Party here has undertaken the task of giving political education to Roumanians. A school for training statesmen and for enlightening voters has just been opened here.

Lectures on social and political subjects are being given by experts. They discuss questions of banking, finance, and credit; of labor and capital; of transportation, trade, cooperatives, and trusts; of industry, state enterprises, commercial legislation; of minorities, religious groups, and of national unity; of the theater, art, literature, and national culture; of schools, professional training, popular enlightenment, and the intellectual proletariat; of diplomacy, foreign relations, and the grouping of European powers.

Meetings held in one of the largest halls in Bucharest have so far been well attended. Roumanians have shown that they are interested not only in patriotic orations and partisan tirades, but also in the basic problems of how to organize society in Roumania so that the people living in one of the richest lands in the world will not be among the very poorest in Europe.

By such propaganda, as well as by reconstructing its party machine, admitting promising youth to places of authority, making its program more radical, and opposing certain reactionary measures of the National Peasant Party, now in power, the Liberal Party, which dominated Roumania for so many years, is steadily regaining popular support.

New York Merchandising Co.

NEW YORK, July 12—New York Merchandise Company report for year ended Dec. 31, 1933 (audited by independent auditors) shows a net profit of $198,599 after charges and federal taxes, equal, after preferred dividends paid, to $2.45 a share on the 72,809 shares of common, compared with $163,606, or $1.86 a share, in 1931.

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Minstrels, in Pioneer Days, Served Offstage as Wagoners and Smiths

Song traveled in a cart-rut at the time when Mr. Harry S. Dale, the tenor, was a member of the Bloodgood Minstrels, filling the jobs, according to record, or legend, of "stage-driver, blacksmith, wagoner and ballad-singer." Mr. Dale's passing today at the age of 80, reported from New York, is a reminder of his experiences on the prairie and in the mountains as a member of one of the early minstrel troupes.

It was in the days we read about, when theatrical companies journeyed through certain parts of the West under the direction of a teamster instead of a transportation agent, and when skirmishes with Indians were among the hazards of the road. They were the days, again, when raw, native metal was currency, and when a Colorado miner, coming from camp to town to attend the show, could pay for his admission with gold dust.

In his youth, Mr. Dale could no doubt hold the reins over a four-horse team, strike a sledge-hammer upon the anvil or shrink an iron tire on a wooden wheel better than he could interpret a ballad. But later he developed into an artist, and when theatrical people were traveling everywhere in railroad trains, he became a singer of importance.

Duly, then, he got into the organization for giving light opera known as the Bostonians. He is credited, indeed, with being one of the original members. In his last years, he liked to talk with his friends, who included many of the most eminent on the stage, and tell about the rigors of primitive minstrel acting and about the pleasures of operetta singing in the eighties and the nineties.

W. P. T.

Fish With 'Hands' Arrives in Boston

Another strange haul was reported today when the fishing schooner Leonora C of Gloucester tied up at the South Boston Fish Pier with a fare of 36 swordfish.

A tiny fish commonly found in the Sargasso Sea, that locality where the trade winds of the Atlantic meet and form a dead calm, was brought to Boston on the Leonora C.

The fish was found 200 miles southeast of Highland Light. It resembles a blunt-nosed shark but has yellow and brown stripes. It has "hands" rather than fins with which it clings to seaweed rather than indulging in swimming exercises.

Far from its natural habitat, it was clinging to seaweed upon which it had apparently floated with the currents for thousands of miles. The fish, only 2½ inches in length, and the second of its kind ever brought to Boston, was taken aboard the schooner in a bucket of water, given a calm berth in a jar of water and today handed to Mr. Frank Firth of the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

Berkshire Trolleys Scrapped for Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 12—When the cables suspending the Golden Gate bridge joining San Francisco and Oakland, Calif., sing in the wind in days to come, their tune will be reminiscent of speeding trolley cars in the Berkshire Hills.

Some 25 electric cars are being scrapped here and the steel they yield is going to the American Steel & Wire Company in Worcester, which, in turn, has a contract to supply steel cable for the Golden Gate bridge. For years the old cars operated on the route between Great Barrington and Dalton, a route now served by buses.

Raw Sugar at 3.58 Cents

NEW YORK, July 12—Sales have been made in the actual sugar market at the basis of 3.58 cents duty-paid, but details are lacking. This is highest price paid for raw sugar since 1931.

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MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS—PENNYPACKER 6700

Federal Employment Act Approval Urged

In order that Massachusetts may more fully coöperate with the Federal Government in administering the National Industrial Recovery Act, Gov. Joseph B. Ely today sent the following message to the Massachusetts Legislature:

"Congress has recently passed an Act 'to provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for coöperation with the state in the promotion of such systems, and for other purposes.' This Act, approved by the President on June 6, 1933, extends to the state an opportunity to extend public employment office systems. In order to obtain the benefits of appropriations under this legislation, it is necessary that a state, through its legislature, accept the provisions of this Act and designate or authorize creation of a state agency, vested with all powers necessary to cooperate with the United States Employment Service under this Act.

"I recommend that suitable legislation be enacted to obtain for the Commonwealth the benefits of these additional funds."

Mariner Roosevelt Is Now a 'Captain'

President Franklin D. Roosevelt has been elected a life member of the Boston Marine Society, oldest organization of its kind in the world, it was announced today. Marine membership in the organization has never been held by a President of the United States. One previous President, John Adams, was admitted an honorary member on March 3, 1769. President Roosevelt was eligible to marine membership, having commanded a vessel that he had sailed more than 100 miles.

In notifying President Roosevelt of his election, without financial or other obligations, Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, president of the society, informed him that he was now Captain Roosevelt, the society having recognized his ability as a master mariner in navigating the schooner Amberjack II along the New England coast "under most unfavorable weather conditions."

Captain Kemp pointed out that "you are the first President to be elected as a captain to a marine membership for life." The society was formed in 1742 and its membership is limited to captains who have proved their qualifications as master mariners.

Music Notes

Mr. Salmaggi's "Aida"

Seating arrangements for more than 30,000 persons are planned for the presentation of Verdi's opera, "Aida," at Braves Field on the evening of July 20, by Mr. Alfredo Salmaggi's Chicago Opera Company. The performance will include appropriate out-of-doors pageantry and will be under the musical direction of Mr. Giuseppe Bamboschek. The cast is announced as follows:

Aida	Della Samoiloff
Radames	Pasquale Ferrara
Amneris	Dreda Aves
Amomasro	Pasquale Amato
Ramfis	Nino Ruisi
King of Egypt	Luigi Dalle Molle

Three Convicts Escape New Hampshire Prison

CONCORD, N. H., July 12 (AP)—Three convicts escaped from the state prison here yesterday as they bolted into near-by woods while being led into the walls after working on a stone crusher outside.

They were John McCarthy of Boston, serving five to seven years for breaking and entering; Stephen Zebal, of Boston, serving four to six years for breaking and entering, and Patrick Benwell, 33, of Franklin, serving two years on a similar charge. McCarthy and Zebal had been convicted together in Rockingham County.

Two New England States Plan Road Improvements

Vermont and New Hampshire, whose roads have improved by leaps and bounds during the last few years, are the first two New England states ready with plans for further improvements under funds made available by the National Industrial Recovery Act. Chief among the new developments will be the building of a three-lane cement road on the Daniel Webster Highway, the construction of 18 bridges, and improvement of United States, state and local roads, it was announced today by the New England Council.

Plans for the work are being set up with a view toward providing needed improvements in sections where the maximum unemployment relief will be afforded by the work.

Panama Scouts Arrive

Sixty Boy Scouts from the Canal Zone arrived here yesterday en route to Norway, Me., where they are to camp for a month. Most of the boys are sons of army officers stationed in the Panama Canal area. They came to New York by steamer and thence by bus to Boston, leaving for Maine at 10 a. m.

He Comes of a Noble Tribe

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DAVID BUFFALO BEAR

Sioux Patriot Looks Forward To National Day For Indians

David Buffalo Bear Thinks 'First American' Entitled to Honor as Well as the 'Father of His Country,' Preferably in October

"Spotlighting" Indians Today

Second of 12 Articles

Appearing on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

By TA-DE-WIN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sometime in the near future there will be a national day designated Indian Day, when the "First Americans" will be honored even as the Father of His Country is honored on Feb. 22. "That day," says David Buffalo Bear, "will fittingly fall sometime in October during the Indian summer.

"I have been busy," this Sioux Indian says, "gathering signatures that the full bloods may be remembered. Intermarriage and the reservation life have made the tepees of the old Indians simply a memory for the few of us full bloods who are left."

Boston is a long journey from Dakota and Indian tepees, yet today the casual stroller from the Charles River to the water front is liable to see David Buffalo Bear and his wife, two modest Indians whose pictures hang in the Hall of Fame, Reading, Penna., "along with those of Mary Pickford and Woodrow Wilson," to quote Mrs. Bear.

Both came from the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota; both have had a successful career on the concert platform, where Sioux songs cleverly sung and Indian customs truly recounted delighted audiences from northeast Canada to Vancouver and from Maine to Florida and California. Now they are content in Boston. As Mrs. Bear remarked:

"We are happy here and never long for the hurried concert trips made from one city to another. For seven years we have lived in Boston and I hope we are to remain here for as many years more, if not longer. I like the salt air and the people." Then she showed the writer the key to the city, presented to them by the Mayor, James M. Curley, and which is only one of several such keys in their possession.

Has Traveled Widely

Tatonka Mato is the Sioux name for Buffalo Bear, while his wife is known as Flying Eagle, or Wam-ble Kea. The latter is of mixed blood, while David Buffalo Bear is a full blood, the unspoiled son of a great tribe of a great people. Although he has been entertained much and in the past traveled over Europe with Buffalo Bill, he is one of nature's truly great noblemen. To listen to David Buffalo Bear tell the story of his life is like turning back the pages of history.

"I was born in a tepee," said David Buffalo Bear, "where the Pine Ridge Reservation is today, only there was no South Dakota then, for that was 67 years ago. My grandfather was Red Cloud, chief of the Sioux. We had no laws and my grandfather gave me instructions for my life. Our camp was always set up in a certain order, not put up helter skelter. It was shaped like a horseshoe with the opening to the east always, so that the rising sun might have a straight path into our tepee village. My grandfather, Red Cloud, said to me:

"'Open your eyes before dawn so you can meet the new day with a fresh mind.'

"We were not heathen in those days before we adopted the white man's religion, and religion was not made so easy for us Indians as for the whites. You whites just gather in a church and all pray together. But with us it was much more difficult.

"If we were to make a prayer to the Infinite One, if we had a privilege to ask of Him we went as much as 60 miles away from camp to speak in solitude from our very souls with the Infinite One. But before that we had to cleanse ourselves so as to approach Him worthily. We had to swim in the water, go into the sweat lodge, then perfume the body with sweet-smelling herbs. We had to fast seven days and then we were ready to approach Him in due humility and present our request to the Infinite One.

Why They Carry Tokens

"I am often asked why we carry around with us an eagle's feather or a bear's tooth. With each Indian it is a different object. Perhaps at the end of that seven-day fast I was telling you about when we felt at perfect peace, when we prayed the Infinite One to speak to us, a bear passed through the woods or an eagle circled above us and ever afterward the bear's tooth or the eagle's feather would remind us of that precious moment for it seemed as if such an animal was the messenger sent us by the Infinite One. We did nothing aimlessly.

"Not a thing was wasted in those days either. Take the buffalo. We used every part of him. The skin was used for clothes and for the tepee coverings, the flesh for meat. Buffalo horns were made into spoons and dishes. Two of the large ribs were fastened together as runners and made splendid sleighs going just as fast as the modern ones. From the smaller ribs racquets were made with which we played a game something like your tennis. Hoofs were cut up into small pieces for games like hide the button, only we hid them under moccasins instead of in our hands. We had a game we played on the ice, but only boys of a certain class could play it, for we had class, too, though class was according to character with us.

"Then came the year 1878 when we were going to be put on reservations. The white officials came and the Sioux met them on horseback, dressed in their very best buckskin costumes. Oh, it was a wonderful sight! We were told we would be provided for in the future. As befitting the chief, my grandfather Red Cloud was seated in front.

"At that meeting a frocked man kept passing to and fro in front of us, the first one we had ever seen. He came to my grandfather, took a dish, went and got some water and poured it over my grandfather's head. One Indian standing by said to my grandfather: 'Perhaps he thinks you have headache.' Red Cloud said to him: 'What did you do that for?' The man replied: 'I am baptizing you into my religion and when you have your reservation I'll come and build a church.'

"It stands on the reservation today and 640 acres go with it.

Too Much "Hoppy"

"In fact, three churches were built on the reservation and we young Indians dressed in our best and decided to try them all out. In the first one where we went there was too much hoppy up and down, we didn't like it; in the next there was too much speaking, we couldn't understand it; so we went to the third, where they were singing a very beautiful song. We liked it and we stayed.

"The white officials said they would send the Indian children to school, and they did, some going to Carlisle, Hampton and Genoa, but I was too old then and had to be contented to educate myself as best I could. I like to read and I read every book published about Indians. I wonder how people who know nothing really about them can write such absurd things, and I just would like to read a book that does not say we were heathen and savages in the old days, for we were neither. I am looking forward to seeing that kind of a book sometime."

This noble representative of the people who were neither savages nor heathens was sent by his tribe to Washington to consult with Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson and Harding concerning treaties made between the United States Government and the Sioux. Hearing his careful and measured English, for sometimes he has to think in Sioux first, an English purer than that spoken by those who have had much schooling, it is difficult to realize he has educated himself.

Today, instead of speaking and singing before audiences of thousands, he is content to address the small but interested group who are ever eager to hear about that simple and dignified Indian life of old as it really was, and as they listen to the delightful tepee life of the full bloods, of which David Buffalo Bear is typical, they will be glad to honor such "First Americans" in a future National Indian Day.

Statistical Group Sifts Evidence of Boston's Welfare

Checks on Enough Cases To Initiate Current Investigation

Burrowing like unseen moles, five men have helped to set the stage for the Boston Welfare investigation now being conducted by Acting Mayor Joseph McGrath.

In Boston's City Hall there is a little publicized department ruled over by Mr. James P. Balfe. It is the statistical department, and here the mass of municipal evidence has been sifted and culled to yield the basis for the check-up that Mr. McGrath has been able to make of welfare recipients.

Under Mr. Balfe and an order issued by the City Council, this bureau has been whipped into a central and coördinating statistical service. In the absence of any adequate information in the files of the welfare overseers, this bureau, through a complete habitation list and police name list, has been able to check on enough cases to initiate the current investigation.

Referred to in an authoritative quarter as a moving force in this inquiry and a revolutionary introduction of efficiency into the administration, the bureau now boasts five members, all of them drawn from the welfare list. One is a Canadian college man and the others graduates of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. McGrath today said he was highly satisfied with the agreement elicited from the welfare officials that in the future every recipient receiving aid shall write his proper name and address on the form card no matter how many times residence is changed. When this is done, he said, it will be possible to make a speedy and illuminating check on the work.

This outcome of yesterday's conference is by no means as innocent as it appears, for according to Mr. McGrath, the ability to check on these cases will reveal to the public the wisdom of a change in the system of administering relief. The wisdom of the single salaried commissioner will be established beyond dispute, he averred.

In assailing the present system, he said efficient management of public funds will not be achieved until responsibility is centralized. When any abuses develop under 12 men, each man is only one-twelfth to blame.

Officials of the welfare board, though they were informed in advance of 39 cases suspected of fraudulent recipients of public relief, failed to explain the seeming irregularity of the cases. The immediate objective of Mr. McGrath is to determine why the names of 78 recipients appear twice on lists submitted by welfare officials to the statistical department.

The belief was expressed today that the Governor was inclining toward the preferability of a single salaried commissioner. A spokesman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today reaffirmed the stand of the chamber and of other business organizations that the system should be changed in favor of a single executive.

Mr. McGrath asserted today that there was the best reason for public impatience with welfare disbursements in Boston, where grants are mounting, whereas in other comparable cities they are falling off.

Hartford to Restore State House Grounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 12—Restoration of the grounds of the Old State House, built in 1796 from plans drawn by Charles Bullfinch, will be made by a public subscription when the Federal Building, now standing on what was the State House lawn, is torn down. The Federal Building has been turned over to the city on completion of Hartford's new post office and the city will demolish the structure.

Mayor William J. Rankin has appointed a committee of citizens to raise the fund for restoration of the grounds. Its chairman is Mr. Houghton Bulkeley, whose father, the late Senator Morgan G. Bulkeley, was in charge of a similar campaign that raised $80,000 for restoration of the Old State House building several years ago.

Hartford Rehires 1240 At Factories in Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 12—More smoke is going up the factory chimneys in Hartford County and more pay envelopes through the window on Saturdays. Industrial employment during June recorded the largest increase that has been shown in any month in four years and the number of employees has returned virtually to the level of a year ago.

Eighty-four manufacturing plants in Hartford County put to work a total of 1240 new hands during June. Charity officials of all the larger Hartford County towns have reported a decline in the number of cases on aid as men went back to work and a decrease in the weekly expenditure for relief.

French Heels and Harvard Sculls Raise New Franco-American Issue

Harvard crew men have unearthed a new Franco-American problem.

It seems Paris has set the fashion styles for the world for many years and women everywhere obey its decrees on the question of what to wear for each occasion. Yesterday four ponderous, six-foot Harvard oarsmen stared speechlessly as the first feminine summer school candidate for instruction in rowing appeared on the dock at Weld boathouse with her feet clad in what appeared to be French-heeled shoes.

Now single sculls are very largely composed of very thin Spanish cedar about 3-16 of an inch thick, a few strengthening metal bars and braces, glue, tiny brass nails and linen. Since it only takes a little exertion to even push a finger through the bottom, what wouldn't a pair of nice sharp heels do to such a craft?

"Andy" Anderson who has been building Harvard sculls ever since the boathouse was opened and "Bill" Blake who guards the water front, visualized the impending danger and took it upon themselves to prescribe the conventional Harvard crew style of shorts and socks—but "absolutely no French-heeled shoes or shoes of any sort."

But by way of return Andy and Bill received a lesson, too. "These are not French heels but Cuban heels," they were told, a bit crushingly.

Concord Bees Camp In Post Office Yard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 12—Honey comes high in parts of Concord. Post office workers today saw promise of a supply close at hand. A swarm of bees has taken possession of a lofty branch in one of the elms on the post office lawn.

Heavy rain has failed to dislodge the bees and post office "experts" believe they may seek a hollow place and open a storehouse somewhere in the upper greenery. Whether it is a wild or domestic swarm cannot be ascertained but the height at which the bees have settled leads most observers to believe it will be expedient to obtain honey in more accessible even though more expensive places.

Events

Esplanade concert, 8:30. Program as follows:

Triumphal march from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Overture, "Poet and PePasant" ..... Suppe
"Whispering of the Flowers" ..... von Blon
Symphonic poem, "Finlandia" ..... Sibelius
Suite from the ballet "The Nutcracker" ..... Tchaikovsky
Praeludium ..... Jaernefelt
Selection, "Of Thee I Sing" ..... Gershwin
"Stars and Stripes Forever" ..... Sousa

Hamilton Christ Church fair, with supper and cabaret, evening.

Theaters

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.

Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55 p. m.

Fine Arts Theater—"Der Liebling von Wien," 1:10, 3:15, 5:35, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Boston School Committee: Meeting Administration Building, 1 5Beacon Street, 12.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Interdependence," 3; and other times by appointment; Olmstead PaPrak, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Disabled Ex-Servicemen's Exchange, Inc.: Exhibition and sale of articles, Haut Boy Castle, Duxbury.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Der Liebling von Wien," 1:10, 3:15, 5:35, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.

Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 10:34 a. m., 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55 p. m.

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 10:00, 11:40 a. m., 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Forthcoming Lecture On Christian Science

By a Member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Massachusetts

Cotuit: Church Edifice, Main Street, between Lowell and Maple Streets, 3:30 p. m., July 16.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; gentle shifting winds, mostly easterly.

All New England States: Fair tonight and Thursday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast winds diminishing Thursday and generally fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	66	70	Montreal	62	74
Bismarck	66	88	Nantucket	60	70
Boston	60	70	New Orleans	78	88
Buffalo	66	76	New York	64	78
Calgary	50	76	Norfolk, Va.	70	78
Charleston	76	88	North Platte	88	102
Chicago	70	78	Philadelphia	68	84
Cincinnati	66	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	88	100
Denver	66	90	Pittsburgh	68	86
Eastport, Me.	58	58	Portland, Me.	62	62
Hatteras	72	76	Raleigh	68	78
Honolulu, T.H.		76	St. Louis	76	92
7p.m. July 11	74		St. Paul	74	88
Helena, Mont.	62	86	Salt Lake City	72	96
Huron, S. D.	70	98	San Francisco	52	62
Jacksonville	76	86	Santa Fe, N.M.	66	90
Kansas City	74	92	Seattle	56	74
Key West	84	92	Tampa	76	88
Los Angeles	58	80	Washington	66	78
Memphis	74	92	Wichita, Kan.	78	100
Miami, Fla.	80	88	Williston, N.D.	68	84

A—9 a. m. July 12.
B—Maximum July 11.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 4:08 p. m., Thursday 4:27 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:31 p. m.

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12x12 inch TURKISH WASH CLOTHS. Each 5c
17x32 inch ALL LINEN HUCK TOWELS 20c
WEBB'S 20x36 inch HUCK TOWELS 38c

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States Are Urged To Join Resources To Preserve Jobs

Miss Perkins Would Put Insurance in Hands Of Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 12 — An unemployment insurance authority, set up between groups of industrial states to administer a common fund, was proposed at the Institute of Public Affairs here today in a paper by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

The authority, modeled on the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, would provide a "sound and workable plan of unemployment insurance, free from criticism of possible political or business entanglements," Miss Perkins explained in the paper, read by Mr. Spencer Miller Jr., of New York, leader of the round-table on unemployment insurance.

The Secretary of Labor suggested that the industrial states of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in their search for a solution of their insurance problems, might initiate such a body for an experimental period at least.

She pointed out that the authority could administer one fund with a savings in overhead, and would not need to change with every new state administration, so that political influences in the different states would carry little weight.

"It would be a public body and yet possess all the advantages of corporate organization," she explained. It would, she added, "furnish a practicable method of overcoming the complications of competition among the industries in different states subject to different schedules of benefits under an unemployment insurance system."

Would Lead the Way

If the authority worked out, Miss Perkins predicted, it would "be taking one of the most constructive and significant steps in our industrial history" and would point the way for other states to follow. Eventually such a system, she said, "would minimize the evils growing out of widespread unemployment."

Any unemployment insurance scheme, Miss Perkins said, in her paper, should be kept out of politics, should be an actuarial basis and should be compulsory. Describing the British system of which she made a personal study less than two years ago, Miss Perkins concluded that there "seems to be no doubt that the compulsory insurance against the ordinary hazard of industrial employment has proved to be sound in principle in England."

Also calling attention to the need of uniformity in state unemployment insurance laws, Mr. Thomas Kennedy, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, proposed that federal aid in the form of "money and other inducements" be given to states enacting laws that uphold certain standards.

Unless some such step is taken, Mr. Kennedy declared, it may be years before uniformity in schedule or practices may be arrived at as was the case with workmen's compensation laws.

The struggle for the balance of power in the Mediterranean is going on more keenly than at any time since the Napoleonic Wars, Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, author and lecturer, told the institute last night. All countries bordering the Mediterranean are dissatisfied with Great Britain's preponderance, and for them the balance of power is a political and economic problem of the first order.

Calls Italy Ambitious

Dr. Gibbons pointed to the elaborate fortifications on the coast lines of Italy and Yugoslavia, the changes France has wrought in Morocco, as well as the money Russia has poured into her Black Sea ports. Citing Italy's shipbuilding project to bring New York within six days of Genoa as "not solely for the convenience of American tourists," the speaker declared that Italy intends to expand, aiming publicly for equality with other powers in the Mediterranean.

Membership in the League of Nations would seem impossible for the United States as long as the Senate holds a check on foreign affairs, Dr. Gibbons told a round table gathering, discussing this country's relationship with the League. In case this country joined the League, some way would have to be found to give its delegates the same sure and flexible authority possessed by other nations, he said, explaining that "otherwise this country would be the laughing-stock of other countries."

Mr. Gardner Jackson, Washington correspondent for the Montreal Star, held that the London Economic Conference is the latest evidence that the League has achieved nothing approaching economic cooperation among its members. Mr. Jackson held that it is hardly likely that the League will play an important rôle in "helping along the regeneration of the world, envisaged by the Roosevelt Administration through the major nations adopting policies of self-sufficiency aimed at the simultaneous lifting of domestic prices."

Demands Better Reports

The contention that the international conference can no longer be a successful means of coöperation between nations was voiced again when Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the Midwest office of the League of Nations Association, attacked the newspapers for "writing up conferences in terms of prize fights." He advocated a new type of technical conference whose delegates would be less sensitive to the press than are politicians. If the need for international coöperation on technical lines becomes great enough, the United States will get around difficulties now keeping it from membership in the League, Mr. Eichelberger predicted.

The various treaty provisions affecting Manchuria were explained to the Far East round table by Mr. Denys Myers, research secretary for the World Peace Foundation, Boston.

Turning to an æsthetic problem last night, the institute heard Mrs. W. L. Lawton, chairman of the National Council for Protection of Roadside Beauty say New England is leading in roadside development, with Massachusetts and Connecticut forging far ahead, while Michigan is leader among individual states.

A tax on billboards in Virginia is being advocted at a two-day conference of the Virginia Council for Protection of Roadside Beauty, held in conjunction with the institute.

Lions Clubs to Aid Prosperity Drive

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12 (AP)—The International Association of Lions Clubs, with a membership of 75,000, is to become a unit in speeding the return of prosperity and attempting to prevent economic reverses.

Mr. Charles H. Hatton of Wichita, Kan., president of the organization, announced here in connection with the current annual convention of the group that 50 national and international financial experts have been engaged to prepare a study of causes of depressions and methods of control.

When the report is completed, Mr. Hatton said, the Lions International expects to distribute it to members with the suggestion that it be carefully studied.

A business meeting of Lion delegates here today was to be followed by an address by Mr. Lorado Taft, noted sculptor.

School He Founded Gives D. Eng. to Chrysler

DETROIT, July 12 (AP) — Mr. Walter P. Chrysler, motor magnate, today was a doctor of engineering, recipient of the first honorary degree awarded by the Chrysler Institute of Engineering, which he founded.

He received the degree last night at the first commencement of the institute, at which undergraduate diplomas were presented to 21 students and the degree of master of engineering was conferred upon 14 graduates of other universities.

United Light & Power Net

CHICAGO, July 12—United Light & Power Co. reports for 12 months ended May 31, 1933, net income of $2,503,077 after taxes, interest, depreciation, amortization, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., equal to $4.17 a share on the 600,000 no-par shares of $6 preferred stock. This compares with net income of $6,680,627, equal, after preferred dividends, to $8 cents a share on the 3,473,923 average combined class A and class B common shares in the 12 months ended May 31, 1932.

Good Conduct Proves Its Own Reward

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

MESS ROOM, NEW STATE PRISON, WALLKILL, NEW YORK

New York's Hotel-Like Prison Much Appreciated by Tenants

Institution Designed for Exemplary Prisoners Offers Extra Comforts and Chance for Men to Rehabilitate Themselves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALLKILL, N. Y.—The age-long cry of the prison inmate for "just another chance" to prove that he isn't as bad as he's painted is finding a helpful response in a state prison here which has neither walls nor cells.

Opened last fall, the Wallkill institution is the first of its kind in New York State, although similar prisons exist in 29 other states, as well as in England and Canada, in all of which it was found that the system worked so well that only 1 per cent of the men ever attempted to escape.

Within the grim walls which surround Sing Sing Prison, situated only a short distance away, the Wallkill place is known as "the Prison Country Club," and envied, indeed, have been the men whose conduct has been deemed promising enough of future reform to justify their being transferred to the new institution.

Called a "medium security" prison, as contrasted with the "maximum security," or "fortress" type like Sing Sing, Wallkill inmates are permitted comparative freedom, within proper bounds, to live their lives and think their thoughts in an atmosphere which makes them feel that there is, after all, something substantial to the saying that "a man may be down, but he's never out."

In an effort to go as far as possible toward a realization of the right kind of atmosphere, the planners of the buildings substituted real beds in real bedrooms for the usual cells and iron cots, and in other particulars so arranged the work, play and other rooms as to afford the inmates every opportunity to effect that rehabilitation of character for which it is believed they all strive.

Solitude is discouraged by the very nature of the architectural design of the prison, which has been planned to allow the inmates to work and play in groups, thus helping in the development of the group spirit and group life held so essential to normal living. Ten o'clock curfew prevails.

In the Wallkill Valley, north of the town and east of the Wallkill River, where the prison is located, the inmates plant crops in the fine soil of Dutchess County and in season grow enough fresh vegetables to feed not only their own community, but the prisoners of Sing Sing as well. Bakery, repair shops and other units require the services of other workers, who, with the "farmers," make the "wall-less" prison a self-sufficient community.

In the basements of the various buildings, which consist of four separate wings, each three stories high and forming a central court, are located the workshops and here also are the showers and lockers. A recreation room with library facilities is included. A large exercise yard, surrounded by a cyclone fence instead of the usual wall, is back of the prison, and guards are posted either inside or outside the fence.

When full, the prison can hold 504 men distributed 42 to a floor, each inmate in a separate room. These rooms are five feet eight inches wide and 10 feet long. Walls are treated with durable cold water paint, which is kept fresh by the prisoners. Only eight men have attempted to escape.

Oklahoma Prepares To Legalize Beer

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 12 (AP)—Gov. William H. Murray, preparing to proclaim beer legal in Oklahoma, today authorized the unloading of 50 cars of the 3.2 per cent brew here and notified the tax commission to begin issuing dealers' licenses.

Oklahoma, bone dry since being admitted to statehood, voted yesterday to have its beer, but Governor Murray called out the National Guard to prevent premature celebrating in Oklahoma City.

As returns from yesterday's special election indicated a majority of nearly two to one for legalization of beer, the Governor ordered troops into the railroad yards here to guard approximately 50 freight cars of the 3.2 per cent brew. He declared he would not permit the cars of the 3.2 per cent brew.

Culbertson to Resign As Ambassador to Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 12 (By U. P.)—Mr. William S. Culbertson, United States Ambassador to Chile, announced yesterday that he will retire from the diplomatic service in August, and will return to the United States by way of the east coast of South America. The Culbertsons plan to live at Washington, D. C., where he may resume his academic work at Georgetown University and his practice of law.

Mr. Culbertson's forthcoming departure from Chile already is the subject of statements of regret from Chilean diplomats, who recall that some of the most fruitful work in establishing cordial relations between the two countries has been perfoormed under his régime. They give Culbertson credit for the final settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute, able assistance in establishment of the Pan-American Airways line to Chile, successful smoothing out of the complicated nitrate problem, and completion of the commercial modus vivendi laying the foundation for a definite trade treaty.

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429 Washington St.
Established 1859
BOSTON

C. E. Convention Plans New Fight Against Alcohol

Reorganized Campaign of Education Announced By Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 12—A new campaign of temperance education for youth of the country is being planned by Christian Endeavors attending the International Christian Endeavor convention here.

Coöperating with Allied Youth, the young peoples' onganization associated with the Allied Forces for Pohibition, Endeavorers in every state propose to launch a reorganized fight on alcoholic liquor.

The new program is the result of a temperance resolution adopted enthusiastically and unanimously at last night's convention session, containing the following declaration:

"The Christian Endeavor movement adopted at its convention in 1911 a slogan 'A saloonless nation by 1920.' We are thankful that the consumation of that objective enabled at least two generations of American youth to grow up without witnessing a legalized liquor traffic.

"In the face of every contrary tide of opinion, this convention and this movement announces its unchanged and unyielding opposition to the traffic in alcoholic liquor. We are aroused at the threat of the return to legalization of a traffic whose trail through the years has been a devastating evil to individual and corporate life. The fight itself must be reorganized, but the fight must go on.

"We will renew our educational program as to the injurious effects of alcohol, especially commending the educational program of Allied Youth. In the name of the best interests of childhood, youth, the home, and our beloved America, we urge all to vote and work against such a traffic, whether it be legal or illegal."

The desperate fight for social and economic equality being waged today by the American Negro is such as to challenge the support of every church that calls itself Christian, said Bishop L. W. Kyles of Winston-Salem, N. C., superintendent of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, another speaker.

"Unless the Christian churches in general come to the aid of the Negro in his contest for common justice, reasonable opportunities for employment, decent living conditions and proper educational and cultural advantages," said Bishop Kyles, "he will lose faith in religious institutions and will yield to the call of Communism, which already is winning many Negroes to its cause.

"Christian people watch his fight for existence but, all too frequently, they are indifferent to the injustices which he suffers. And the Negro who has been taught to look to the church for justice, loses faith and goes over to non-American and un-Christian agencies," he declared.

The convention gave an enthusiastic welcome last night to Mrs. Francis E. Clark, wife of Dr. Clark, who founded the first Christian Endeavor society in Maine in 1881. Mrs. Clark (she is "Mother Clark" to the Endeavor host) has not missed a Christian Endeavor international convention for many years. A dinner in her honor was one of the outstanding events on today's program.

Delegates voted last night to hold their next biennial convention, in 1935, in Philadelphia, Penna.

Recovery Head Cuts Own And Assistants' Salary

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, who as administrator of the Industrial Recovery Act holds one of the most powerful positions in the Federal Government, has decided to draw less than half the pay of the President's Cabinet members.

While the latter, by law, are paid $12,750—15 per cent less than the statuory $15,000—Johnson July 10 set a $6000 limit to salaries of the Recovery Administration, and specifically provided that the limitation should apply to himself.

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LEXINGTON 1711 Mass. Ave. Lex. 0441
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NEEDHAM 998 Gt. Plain Av. Needham 1730
AYER 60-B Main St. Ayer 63
NEWTON CENTRE 99 Union St. C. Newton 1927

Girl Scout Winner Of Hoover Award

By J. B. Schriever—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MISS GLADYS BAUMANN

Scranton Girl Gets Horticulture Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCRANTON, Penna., July 12—Miss Gladys Baumann, a first-class Girl Scout of this city, is about to realize a long-cherished dream by taking up the study of botany and horticulture.

As winner of the Lou Henry Hoover Girl Scout Scholarship in Gardening, Miss Baumann is preparing to enroll for two years' tuition at the School of Horticulture for Women at Ambler, Penna. The scholarship is worth $1000 and is awarded every other year by the Women's National Farm and Garden Association in honor of Mrs. Hoover.

Miss Bauman, who has had one year's experience in an office of landscape design and horticulture, won the award over 37 other applicants from 17 states, the announcement from Girl Scout headquarters said. Miss Baumann has had nine years' experience in Scouting and stands high with local Girl Scout officials. She is the second Girl Scout to receive the award, the first, made in 1931, having gone to Daphne Savage of Norfolk, Va.

D. A. R. to Save Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The court records of Northampton County, Virginia, the oldest continuous court records in the United States, are to be preserved, if a movement started by the Northampton County chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is successful. It is planned to ask the help of the nation and state societies and of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

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New York Appeals Court Sustains Milk Control Law

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11 (AP)—The constitutionality of New York State's emergency milk control law was upheld today by the Court of Appeals, the State's highest tribunal.

The high court affirmed the judgment of a Rochester court which fined Leo Nebbia, a Rochester grocer, for violating the minimum price orders issued by the Emergency Milk Control Board. Nebbia was convicted of giving away a free loaf of bread with each bottle of milk, contrary to the emergency price regulations imposed upon the industry by the State.

Nebbia's appeal was regarded as the first test of the constitutionality of the milk law. He contended that his constitutional rights to do business were violated.

The court's decision, written by Chief Judge Cuthbert W. Pound, declared that "the policy of non-interference with individual freedom must at times give way to the policy of compulsion for the general welfare."

NEW YORK CITY

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Where Is Rosalind?

By MARJORIE SHULER
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE Inez Haynes Irwin has titled her history of American women for the last 100 years "Angels and Amazons," her own particular and secret name for it must have been "Where Is Rosalind?" Herself a feminist and a participant in some of the causes she has chronicled, Mrs. Irwin began her task with a faith that Shakespeare's heroine is not only a cherished tradition of the Anglo-Saxon race but an actuality. With this faith she has poked aside antimacassars and wreaths of hair flowers. She has refused to be fooled by the fluttering pretensions of cap strings or the bustling importance of the furbelowed gown of the period. She has seen beneath the restrictions and the impositions to the stirring desires—to Rosalind, "the woman with intelligence, wit and enterprise serving a golden heart."

Rosalind may have been obscured during those early days of the nineteenth century but she lived in the women who dared, who began to educate themselves, to enter the professions, to organize. She moved with those women during the middle years and she marched when the stream of advance took women in triumphant processions to the ballot box and to the very heart of the business and professional world. She even flies into the pen picture of Amelia Earhart with which Mrs. Irwin concludes her volume, "the girl eaglet, winging her impetuous way over the vasty deeps" in "a supreme proof of women's equality in nerve, mechanical skill and courage."

Conjugating Latin Verbs!

In between are other pictures equally vivid. An audience of the 1840's thrilled, amused, or shocked at the daring spectacle of girls conjugating Latin verbs in a public examination. Mary Lyon teaching for 75 cents a week. Lucy Stone refused the opportunity to read her own graduating essay at Oberlin College in 1852. Susan B. Anthony on trial and threatened with jail because she attempted to cast a ballot in 1872. William Lloyd Garrison declining to make the great speech for which he had been slated at the World's Anti-Slavery Congress in London in 1840 and remaining during the deliberations behind the screen in the gallery to which Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Pease had been banished. The scene in the Tennessee Legislature in 1920 when a mountain boy solon cast the majority vote of one by which the women of the whole country were enfranchised.

Mrs. Irwin's had been a difficult task. She was asked to write the book as part of the celebration of the National Council of Women in connection with the Century of Progress celebration in Chicago this summer. Other women in recent years have been enriching the history of the woman movement with biographies of well-known leaders. But Mrs. Irwin was not a free agent as they have been, to choose or discard material, to deepen or to wash out the lines of color and character. She was writing to the order of an organization of organizations, since the council membership is made up of 31 affiliated groups with a combined membership of 5,000,000 women. These groups are the inheritors of the struggle of the century. Each has a point of view; each has allegiances to certain leaders.

Outstanding Contribution

That Mrs. Irwin has been able to give a history of the times in terms which are accepted as accurate by these groups will make her an outstanding contribution to the woman movement.

It will serve as the chronicle not only of the women leaders, but of the mass efforts of whole groups for suffrage, for temperance, for social welfare, for world peace. It begins with a time when woman's place was distinctly and decidedly the home and it closes with a day when women are represented in 537 of the 572 known occupations. It opens with a period when women were at the lowest ebb politically speaking and it ends with a woman in the Cabinet of the President of the United States, a woman serving as minister from the United States to a foreign country, a woman in the United States Senate, women in the House of Representatives and in state legislatures.

With the book has been issued a valuable appendix of women's organizations of the country, whether or not they are members of the council, their officers, a survey of the location of their membership, and a statement of their objects.

The book will be displayed as part of the exhibition of the council at the Chicago exposition, a silent reminder of the congress of women in Chicago at the 1893 exposition in which the National Council of Women took a leading part, and of the great distance which the woman movement has traveled in that time, from the female of 1833 to the lady of 1883 and the woman of 1933.

"Angels and Amazons," by Inez Haynes Irwin. Published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, N. Y. $2.50.

Upper Left, Upper Center, Upper Right—The Christian Science Monitor—Ewing Galloway. Lower Center by Apeda, N. Y. Lower Right and Lower Left Center by Edouard, N. Y.

Upper Row, Left—Glossy Celgray Satin Kid Pump for Evening Wear, With 2½-Inch Boulevard Heel and Applique Trim of Matching Leather. Center—Walking Shoe of Swagger Type for Wear With Fall Tweeds. Developed in Light-Weight Black Calf With White Suede Trim. Right—"Classic" Style Afternoon Pump in Flintgray Satin Kid With Matching Kid Applique Trim. Shade Blends Correctly With New Medium Grays and Grayish Woolen Mixtures for Fall. All Three Designed by Zegorav. The Designer Himself Is Seen in Oval, Lower Center. Lower Row—Four Shoes Designed by Edouard. Left—Walking Shoe in Medium Brown "Baby" (Light-Weight) Calf With Punched Lizard Trim in Indies (Dark Brown). Left Center—Five-Eyelet Afternoon Model in Gungray Alligator Calf and Black Suede. Right Center—Evening Pump in Black Velvet With Silver Kid Trim and Silver Kid Heel. Right—The New "Spat" Shoe, a Button Oxford With Lighter Leather Top and Simulated Strap Under Sole.

New Clubs In Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Madrid

WOMEN'S clubs, practically unknown in Spain until recent years, are now beginning to spring up in remote sections of the country.

One of the latest such organizations is the "Fraternity of Modern Women," formed by residents of Torre Urizar, a workmen's suburb of Bilbao. All the members are working women, who seek diversion after hours and who are concerned over the education of the children of the suburb.

The club has frequent fiestas, modest affairs attended by members with calloused hands and plain clothing, at which the children receive as much entertainment as their mothers. A small library has been formed with donations, and children as well as the members of the club make constant use of this. Still another function of the society is the inviting of prominent persons from Bilbao to give lectures.

Dues are only one peseta—at present about a dime—a month. The treasury is enriched, however, by selling small silk flags of the republic, which members make, to Bilbao merchants, and by other means.

The club was started following the celebration of the anniversary of the installation of the republic on April 14. The women of the suburb enjoyed the celebration so much that they decided to form an organization that would permit them to hold fiestas frequently.

Zegorav of Paris

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BOGISLAV ZEGORAV, designer for Vida Moore, high-grade custom bottier and accessories, Fifth Avenue, New York, is a native of Sweden. He is known as Zegorav, and a famous designer of beautiful shoes. "We are coming into an era of more sensible shoe types, both because they are beautiful and because they express the individuality of the wearer," he said to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in a special interview. "What we are trying to promote is authentic and recognized styling. We are attempting to eliminate a lot of meaningless style without background — detrimental to manufacturer, retailer, and consumer. Meaningless style in shoes is difficult for the manufacturer, because the retailer to whom he sells will have left on his shelves unsalable shoes. No one can design or make a shoe unless he has a precise knowledge of style trends and the science of their application to shoes." Mr. Zegorav has made a thorough study of custom bootmaking during a long period of years. "I have studied the science of balancing in footwear, and have always combined the beautiful with the practical," he said.

"For fall, I favor oxfords—not just for this fall, but always. Each time I start a new oxford campaign, I create new types. We shall have toeless and side-open oxfords. As the oxford vogue goes from fall into the Palm Beach season, we shall have toe-less ones, which will be quite exotic in their pinky white tips against the dark tan foot make-up.

"We are in an Asian type period in shoes. We need not think only in terms of closed-up oxfords. . . . There is no synonym between oxfords and absolute encasement. . . . We shall now go on as to footwear more startling, but colorful, in light, open effects—for all occasions—and in footwear that expresses the personality of the wearer."

Mr. Zegorav also makes a specialty of "foot make-up." He does this just as thoroughly as a beauty parlor specialist. He advocates hosiery with a fine net over the top of the foot, and then from the ankles up the regulation silk, or chiffon top.

The Well-Dressed Foot

Fall Shoe Styles Shown at Boston Fair

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EXPRESSING the spirit of "the great open spaces," sports—walking and enjoying the out of doors—are the thoughts which govern the style trend for fall and winter footwear, as interpreted by designers whose work is being displayed at the big shoe fair in Boston this week. There's a new type of open-work sport sandal which is gaining tremendous popularity—even golf shoes have taken unto themselves a more "open" appearance, with punchings, perforations and pinkings, galore. One would naturally think that the fall season would usher in heavier types, but playtime desires provoke lighter effects, and therefore the special theme which designers of shoes are singing is "Lightness is Style."

Among the newest developments in the sports shoe field is the bicycle model. Zegorav of Paris, one of the most individual of shoe designers, who is attending the Boston Shoe Fair, has designed a Bicycle Shoe with a high-strap effect—its top placed well above the ankle—to be exact, the shoe measures six inches from heel to top of ankle. Zegorav chose light-weight, glossy, satin kidskin for the vamp of his favorite bicycle boot, the strap being in light-weight suede. As to color for these bicycle shoes, Mr. Zegorav recommends that it match the costume. Heels for this footwear are not over 1½ inches. Mr. Zegorav's roller-skating shoe has a special arrangement as to the strap which secures the skate firmly, and a special heel of 1¼ inches, which causes the shoe to rest more securely on the skate. There is an arch and ankle support in the shoe—an exclusive feature with Zegorav. Zegorav's designs are sold by Vida Moore, custom-made shoes and accessories, New York.

The New "Spat" Shoe

Another New York house, which is showing at the Boston Shoe Fair, is Edouard. This house also has Paris connections. Miss Alice Cohan of the staff, showed some interesting designs, most outstanding of which is the new seven-eyelet tie in two tones of brown baby calf with 14/8 continental heel. Edouard, it was, who presented the "Spat" shoe for fall as early as last April; this model has a covered instep made of a diminutive spat, fastened with four buttons. It was acclaimed with much enthusiasm on the part of the French dress designer Schiaparelli, who recommended it highly as a "chic" type of dressy walking shoe. Edouard gives first place in footwear patterns to eyelet ties, including many novelty oxfords for afternoon wear. Four to seven eyelet oxfords; one, two, and three eyelet ties, as well as Theo ties, are excellent for fall wear. Silver buckles, and buckles of "Solka" (a trade name for a high class cellulose product) will be used on models for the seasons ahead.

Sandals will rule the pattern mode for evening wear. We shall see them developed in black velvet and satin, with silver kid trimmings, silver kid heels, and cutouts on the instep. This model will be very flattering for the foot.

Wide Choice of Materials

It is stated by fabric makers that the new black velvet does not catch the dust. There are velvets which shed the water; there are satins which do not crock and are very serviceable; there are lustrous textiles from alpha cellulose (high-grade wood pulp) and a long list of new effects given to our old "acquaintances"—kid, calf, kangaroo and patent leather. Reptiles are shown in black, dark brown, two or three shades of gray, and navy. The kangaroo and goatskins have been given a suede finish, and are combining charmingly with patent leather. Patent leather operas with small cut steel ornaments are predicted to be in good demand this fall. With the onrush of black and white satin in dresses and suits, black patent is bound to have a like popular reaction, as well as black satin, and white satin, which will later be dyed to suit the wearer's taste. It is predicted that satin and suede will share fifty-fifty as to fashion honors.

"High Fashion" colors for shoes are: Gungray, which is a new deep gray; this is used alone, or in combination with Flintgray—a true neutral gray of medium shade. Gungray is used to contrast moss greens and rose red. Brown Taupe is a grayish brown, but has much more brown than gray; it keys effectively with the new rose, mulberry, and vintage tones of red.

Bourbon is a "chic" complement to the swagger type of tailored costumes in the darker grays, navys, rusts, certain light browns, as well as beige and brown woolen mixtures. And, by the way, there will be many woolen fabrics used for fall and winter shoes, it is predicted.

Heels Are Architectural

The height and shape of heels show sculptured and architectural lines directly relating to the prevailing dress silhouette. The new high straight line, as well as the "boxy" lines are emphasized. There are the Continental and Louis Continental "running very strong" in fall footwear style predictions. Another type of new heel is the Spanish-Cuban. The straight Cuban heel adorns semi-sports and walking types, the Spanish Louis furnishes a new interest in the curved effects. Among the other styles of heels are the Franco China, the "Boyish" for sports shoes, for town and country wear, the "Built-Up" leather heels and the "Gaucho," or cowboy heel for the new walking and swagger shoes.

As to patterns, there will be many button and side fastenings, and ghillies with tongues. We shall see many swagger effects in the moccasin, the classic ghillie, the kiltie, and the mink type. There will be many step-in pumps, with and without goring. There will be many "dress-making" effects in treatment of shoe uppers.

There is a decided tendency to higher instep lines, as noted in the "Spat" shoe, oxfords, and ties, and, perhaps paradoxically, there is also a tendency to lower the heretofore high-riding strap patterns, through the introduction of low-riding one-straps, in the narrow strap lighter types, as well as the extremely wide strap for walking shoes. We see this trend of "lowness" emphasized in the lessened heights of T straps, and the Theo tie, which, when lowered, can logically be classified as open throat one or two eyelet ties.

And—lo, from New York to Boston comes the report that a very high grade dressmaker in that metropolis recently showed to an exclusive clientele a very high boot with a black suede vamp and a cloth top. It was laced at the side.

There is certainly great variety in the shoe styles that will be offered the public next fall. One may be as "swanky" as to her feet as to her hat. Always too the shoe reacts in its every delineation and detail of construction to the other items of the ensemble. According to Zegorav, "Shoes are a means of making the foot more beautiful—not just a necessity. Shoes are to the foot what a beautiful hat is to the fair head, or a well-made gown to the feminine figure. Do not think of shoes in the terms of foot incasement. They are an important part of the well-dressed woman's ensemble."

HELEN M. HANEY.

League of American Pen Women

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE League of American Pen Women has, according to the president, Mrs. Clara Keck Heflebower, had a most successful year in spite of economic difficulties. Editors, music publishers and lovers of works of art have not been "in the market" for as much of the fine productions of members of this organization as has been the case in former years. This fact, however, has not lessened the appreciation on the part of writers, composers and artists of the opportunity which has been theirs to work less hurriedly, perhaps more professionally, than ever before.

At the Century of Progress in Chicago the league will be represented by many visitors and by interesting exhibits and conferences. July 12 to 15 the Authors Congress of the league will convene at Hotel Stevens. The general chairman of arrangements for the Authors' Breakfast, to be held July 13, gives, in the league bulletin, a charming description of the proposed affair. The Pen Women of Illinois will act as hostesses at the spectacular event and will greet the guests as they step across the gangplank of the replica of a huge French liner.

Once Aboard

Once aboard they will find Paris, with its Montmartre night life, its Rue de la Paix shops, its famous eating places. Overlooking the lake will be the Quai de la Tournelle with its book stalls, toy shows and a Punch and Judy show. Eighty street singers from Paris will add atmosphere and pleasure. Mrs. Josephine Hancock Logan says, "It it rains no need to worry; the huge liner affords exquisite dining rooms overlooking the scene. It rains sometimes in Paris, too, but it is Paris, with its glitter and romance, just the same."

An art exhibit will be conducted at Hotel Stevens by artist members of the league. Original works of art, sculpture, bronzes, portraits, miniatures, landscapes, still life, flowers, etchings, illuminations, heraldry, and black and white in many mediums will be on display.

Women Writers

Following the Pen Women's Congress the International Women Writers' Conclave of the International Congress of Women will be held at the Palmer House in Chicago, July 17, 18, 19, with the purpose of bringing together the outstanding women writers of the world. The program will include addresses by foreign and American writers on such subjects as the Sweep of the Century, the Trend of the Future, and Poetry a National Interpreter. A nation-wide symposium of the Poets' Guild of America and the National Anthology will be features.

Another affair which will interest composer members of the League of Pen Women will be the Music Festival to be held at White Top Mountain, Va., in August. For 10 days before the gathering of the mountaineers there will be an opportunity to study at Marion College with the distinguished American composer, John Powell. Phyllis Fergus, national chairman of music in the league, says, "Marion is at the foot of the mountain and the college offers a lovely campus, studios and comfortable rooms. This is not a commercial venture." For further information address Mrs. Fergus at 1406 North State Street, Chicago.

New Briar Stitch

The Christian Science Monitor

Edouard Shoe of Eel Gray Suede Stitched in Lighter Tone.

Do You Know These?

When making meringue for lemon pie or any dessert you wish to finish with a meringue, add half teaspoon baking powder to the whites of two eggs and two tablespoons of powdered sugar while beating and then brown in the oven on your dessert. Your meringue will not fall.

Put raisins through food chopper before using them for bread, cake or pudding. You will not need so many and the food will be much better flavored.

Soak a short time in salted water such vegetables as cauliflower, cabbage and lettuce, then rinse thoroughly in fresh water. This removes the little insects often found inside the heads.

Did you know that a teaspoonful of cold water added to white of an egg causes it to whip more quickly, as well as increase the quantity?

To prevent ick spots appearing on boiled potatoes, add about one teaspoon vinegar to water while potatoes are boiling.

To prevent cake icing from running sprinkle a little flour on the cake.

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The Home Forum

A Morning Mile

THIS morning I was awakened by a querulous flight of gulls over the ocean and remembered, as the coral flush of dawn stained the sky, that I was back among the islands. Those air rogues drifted out of hearing; but, rather than fall asleep again, I lifted the muslin curtains and gazed out at the world. An unbelievable blue was upon the wave, and the weathered reefs partook of it as well, dark as they were against the sea's surface. On the farthest ledge of rock the gulls settled, gathering in solemn conclave. Then they fluttered an instant and wheeled seaward and were lost in the fleecy clouds.

Below, the moors are tawny under the growing daylight; shadows, faint, early shadows, drift across them like grasses waving in the wind; cows stumble through a gap in the wall and enter the rich domain of summer. Not yet is the succulent clover tipped with red buds, not yet does the iris unfold from its emerald sheath. But even so the dunes have a fresh beauty of their own, colorless almost and yet radiant now that the sun has begun to drop its gold. The barn door is open. In the loft last summer's hay is nearly gone. This is no time to be abed! Let us be up and off. The dew falls against my ankles, freshness is upon everything, mixed with the tang and salty savor of the sea itself. One cannot explore the glories of the morning when the sun has risen too high. Away with dreams!

* * *

I half believe that morning on an island is like no morning elsewhere. The cobweb tents glisten in the grass—silver tapestries spun from opalescent blade to blade. A cool wind stirs. Radiance is upon everything, a twilight sort of radiance, for daybreak and dusk are akin. The landscape, in that half-light, seems like the inside of a shell.

From many a chimney I see wisps of smoke rise in gray spirals toward the sky. Islanders are up with the birds. This surely is not the light that falls upon a great city, or, if so, it is not known. Here is a clarity perceived and acknowledged and delighted in. The tide is turning as I reach the shore. I stand at last on the sheer cliff, leaning against the wind. Far below is the reef where the gulls were so earnest in their debate. The surf quickens its tempo. My own window, from which I peered so drowsily a while ago, twinkles at me across the moors as if doubtful of my disdain of clocks.

But, on my first day among the islands after a city winter, I must start early. I remember a circular pool midway of the cliff where, the tide out, a miniature lake used to glisten. Yes, it is still there, reflecting the faint blue light of morning. A mirrored memento of the tide. The music of incoming water swells to a major chord. Everything is clear-cut, aware. Straight ahead, nothing but sea and one island. Matinicus, like a swan-white mirage floating serenely between the foam and the rainbowed arch of sky. The stars are gone, to be sure, but the feeling of stars remains.

* * *

Now the cows are knee-deep in lushness, their heads bent over the grass. One stands placid, lost in wonder, her head held motionless against the sun. A fishing smack chugs out, steering seaward; then another—a whole flotilla of small craft. The dories in tow bob aimlessly from wave to wave. Only those actually born on islands know the meaning of this exodus. So I stand now in the presence of a familiar spectacle, wondering what the catch will bring, wishing those fishermen good fortune.

In summer we live as near the dunes as possible. I think the islanders feel we are a little aloof. It is almost as if we had no neighborly instincts. A tiny bridge, like those seen in Japanese prints, separates our island from the larger one. Over here we live in the open spaces, part of the windy elements themselves. To be sure, by brisk walking, we can reach the town proper in a few minutes, with Main Street and its rural stores. But we prefer this more isolated section and are quite accustomed to its solitude. We are content with the dunes and their changing moods, with the in-wash and out-wash of the tides; the mewing of the gulls.

Now, afar, I hear the iron bell of the buoy beyond Green's Island ringing to the gentle persuasion of the waves. Today the sea is calm.

There are moments when we turn to conversation and away from all that delights the eye and ear, moments when we are a lively part of the town's affairs. Perhaps we are a little over-fond of our own company, not because we are unfriendly by nature, but because we are so busy watching the seasons change.

* * *

My garden was spaded the other day. A rather utilitarian garden this year, devoted to homely vegetables rather than to flowers. It will soon be time for the first signs of my planting. As I return from the shore, I bend over the rows expectantly. Not being a professional farmer, I am the more eager to see the results of my industry. Before long the tomato plant will push into the sun. Not yet has it fruited, low down on its moist stalk; nor yet are my carrots or the green-podded beans ready for table. But there is hope of things here. I am counting on cabbages, with curled leaves crinkled like green waves. The early Pocahontas corn and crisp lettuce will appear in due course. At the end of the plot, I have a negligible scattering of flowers. Not the calendula or the Canterbury Bell; not the centaurea with its exquisite shadings, or the showy coreopsis; nor yet the ornamental lupins with their long graceful spikes of various colored pea-shaped flowers. Not even phlox or humble petunia. Alas, only the enthusiastic nasturtium and hollyhock will gladden us this year, but they will be welcome. For this season, at least, the vegetable has come into its own.

Now the moors are behind me again. I climb the last rail fence. The shadows are larger now, moving from field to field like dark earthly clouds. A warmth has given the air new sweetness.

When I return from my ramble, I find the others up rubbing sleepy eyes. The kettle chirps on the kitchen stove, a smell of breakfast greets me. But I have had an ample breakfast already. Breakfast in the fields. The honey of the morning on my lips, the crystal dew cupped in my hands. They have not seen the dunes emerge from darkness or heard the gulls at their noisy disputation, or discovered that small pool rimmed with fern. They prefer the sunset hour, immense and golden.

But I must confess this hour is nearer to my heart, especially on an island when day is nebulous on the eastern horizon. Though my excursion has brought many compensations, I am determined to say nothing about it lest I be thought just a little impetuous, a little too enamoured of what is, after all, the privilege of the adventurous few.

HAROLD VINAL.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Foreign		
14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	6c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages	7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

	United States		
14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages	4c
16 to 22 pages	3c	32 pages	5c

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EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Buildings, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
Dutch Edition)
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

With Wagner—After Parsifal

It was nine o'clock when we went out into the still lingering twilight. I, for one, did not feel that I had assisted at an opera but rather that I had witnessed some sacred drama, perhaps a modern miracle play. There were many things in the performance that separated it by a whole world from the opera, as it is usually understood. The drama had a noble theme; there was unity of purpose throughout, and unity in the orchestra, the singing and the scenery. There were no digressions, no personal excursions of singers, exhibiting themselves and their voices to destroy the illusion. The orchestra was a part of the story and not a mere accompaniment. The players never played, the singers never sang to the audience. There was not a solo, duet or any concerted piece "for effect." No performer came down to the footlights and appealed to the audience, expecting an encore. No applause was given, no encores were asked, no singer turned to the spectators. There was no connection or communication between the stage and the audience. Yet I doubt if any singers in any opera ever made a more profound impression, or received more applause. They were satisfied that they were producing the effect intended.—CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, in "Notes on a Roundabout Journey."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by L. E. Lovell

A Draught Horse Turning the Capstan Which is Bringing the Sailing Boat Up the Beach

Pattern for an Afternoon

White bridge
Cool river road
Slim trunks of trees
Woven leaf-patterns all about
Leaves, shadow-patterned, slantwise on the ground
At times your voice, and always the soft-humming motor
One bird-call—and no other sound
Save your voice, and always the low soft-humming motor
Leaves, shadow-patterned, slantwise on the ground
Woven leaf-patterns all about
Slim trunks of trees
Cool river road
White bridge.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

A Miner's Holiday

It was pay Saturday. I was free to go where I liked and do what I liked all the day. A whole day with the blue sky and fleecy clouds above. Free! Free! If you have risen at four or five on a summer morning and later walked up the village street on your way to the pit, you would understand what that meant. The morning air is exhilarating, the flowers in the little gardens so fragrant, the twittering of the sparrows sweet music—why, the very long commonplace colliery streets seem almost beautiful. And you are going to the pit. That is more than going down into deeps of darkness; it means more than toil and sweat; you are about to become part of a vast mechanism which sets the pace and subordinates the will until you are part of it. Never does the scent of the flowers possess you, never does the sky seem so beautiful and the birds so much to be envied, as on such a morning. A miner has his compensations. He sees the gloom and he knows grim toil, but he sees the rich, rare morning and he drinks it in. And he knows the glorious gift of a whole day to himself when he gets it. For he earned that day.

Early rising was a habit dictated by my work. On this summer morning I rose early, and before eight o'clock was out in the fields far away from the colliery. From the thick green grass, mixed with the puce and yellow of clover and buttercups, larks rose and went circling upward until they were like a tiny dot against the sky, singing with that unmatched musical trill and fullness which is only heard in the early morn of summer. Yellow striped bees droned and dipped greedily into the hearts of the clover, and occasionally there was the pleasant munching, tearing sound of feeding cattle.

Arrived at a stile, I sat down to rest. The air was rare and fragrant with the scent of new-mown hay from some unseen field. Long I sat there, breathing deep, noting the weasel which scurried along the hedge, and the hare which went loping into the long grass. The swing from the strain, darkness, dust, and heat of the mine, with its peculiar smells, to this leisurely bath of sunlight, and rare, sweet-scented air gave a sense of exquisite dreamy restfulness, soothing to the body and mind. Over the stile was a large field where the long grass now and then bent before the gentle breeze. By and by I crossed over and lay down in it, almost hidden, everything shut out of my world but the blue above. And so I lay, boylike, dreaming, "untroubled and untroubling. Green grass below: above, the vaulted sky."

That was my way in the summer. Miles away in the morning, book in hand, reading, scenting the earth and its products, sleeping, sometimes with face buried in the grass. Half waking again, dreamily watching the swaying grass, the dot of life away up in the blue, poising as it reached the crescendo of its song, then dropping stone-like to the earth. The mellow call of a thrush, the hum and drone of multitudinous, infinitesimal life, and the soothing rustle of the wind among the myriad green blades. That exquisite sense of rest well won.—JACK LAWSON, in "A Man's Life." (London: Hodder & Stoughton; New York: Revell.)

THERE are not many of them left now, the sturdy old gnarled capstans. Most have already been replaced by contrivances of steel, controlled by electricity or what not.

I discovered one of the real old ones, as I was wandering along the south coast of England. He creaked and groaned heavily as he carried on with his life's work, but he seemed to wink with all his square eyes at his four-footed friend who was turning him.

Round and round went the grand old draught horse, his great, strong feet pounding into the pebbles as he steadily plodded his circle, knowing well what was expected of him and enjoying himself in the faithful doing of it.

No need of a whip. No need of a "Gee up!" He toiled on until the hawser was tightly wound round the base, and the white sailing ship had come slowly up the beach to her appointed place. Then the word was given to cease work; and, after the fishing nets had been hung out to dry in the sun, the master took the old horse away to its stable to be watered and fed.

The ancient capstan stands solemnly among the pebbles, waiting for another day's work to commence. As the light fades out of the sky and night comes on, a flash from a lightship far out at sea comes over the dark waters to keep it company

An Old-Fashioned Garden

Mr. Jerome was tempted to linger in the garden, for though the house was pretty and well deserved its name—"the White House"—the tall damask roses that clustered over the porch being thrown into relief by rough stucco of the most brilliant white, yet the garden and orchards were Mr. Jerome's glory, as well they might be; and there was nothing in which he had a more innocent pride than in conducting a hitherto uninitiated visitor over his grounds, and making him in some degree aware of the incomparable advantages possessed by the inhabitants of the White House in the matter of red-streaked apples, russets, northern greens (excellent for baking), swan-egg pears, and early vegetables, to say nothing of flowering "srubs," pink hawthorns, lavender bushes more than ever Mrs. Jerome could use, and, in short, a superabundance of everything that a person retired from business could desire to possess himself or to share with his friends. The garden was one of those old-fashioned paradises which hardly exist any longer except as memories of our childhood: no finical separation between flower and kitchen garden there; no monotony of enjoyment for one sense to the exclusion of another; but a charming paradisaical mingling of all that was pleasant to the eyes and good for food. The rich flower-border running along every walk, with its endless succession of spring flowers, anemones, auriculas, wall-flowers, sweet Williams, campanulas, snapdragons, and tiger-lilies, had its taller beauties, such as moss and Provençe roses, varied with espalier apple trees; the crimson of a carnation was carried out in the lurking crimson of the neighboring strawberry beds; you gather a moss rose one moment and a bunch of currants the next; you were in a delicious fluctuation between the scent of jasmine and the juice of gooseberries. Then what a high wall at one end, flanked by a summer-house so lofty, that after ascending its long flight of steps you could see perfectly well there was no view worth looking at; what alcoves and garden-seats in all directions; and along one side, what a hedge, tall, and firm, and unbroken, like a green wall!—GEORGE ELIOT, in "Scenes of Clerical Life."

„Ratunek Najpewniejszy"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

DZIŚ kobiety i mężczyzni prawie wszystkich klas społecznych szukają sposobu wyzwolenia się z tego lub innego rozdźwięku, tej lub innej choroby i wielu, odpowiednio do swych zagadnień, bada Wiedzę Chrześcijańską, którą Mary Baker Eddy w swem dziele „Wiedza a Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego" (str. 107) określiła jako „Wiedzę Chrystusową albo jako boskie prawa Życia, Prawdy i Miłości". Komu tylko udaje się być posłusznym tym prawom nawet i w małym stopniu, ten odpowiednio w stanie jest dowieść przez „znaki towarzyszące", że „Bóg jest ucieczką i siłą naszą, ratunkiem we wszelkim ucisku najpewniejszym".

Ten najpewniejszy ratunek Boży jest tą samą mocą duchową, którą dwa tysiące lat temu z powodzeniem posługiwał się wielki Mistrz, Chrystus Jezus, i jakiej nauczał stosować innych z tak świetnemi skutkami. Przez posłuszeństwo swe prawom Bożym „on chodził po morzu, nakarmiał rzesze, uzdrawiał chorych i wskrzeszał umarłych", „wręcz przeciwnie do materjalnych praw", jak powiada Mrs. Eddy w dziele „Wiedza a Zdrowie" (str. 273). Dodaje też ona, że „Jego czyny były demonstracją Wiedzy, która przezwycięża fałszywe roszczenia materjalnego zmysłu albo materjalnego prawa".

Demonstracja Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej jest w mocy każdego, jak to zaznaczył Chrystus Jezus w swej wspaniałej obietnicy, przytoczonej w Ewangelji Św. Jana: „kto wierzy we mnie, ten i uczynki, które ja czynię, czynić będzie. . . . I o cokolwiek prosić będzie w imieniu mojem, uczynię to, aby był uwielbiony Ojciec w Synu".

Badacz nauk „Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej" nie powinien przeoczyć warunku, związanego z tą obietnicą. „O cokolwiek prosić będziecie w imieniu mojem"—oznacza świątobliwość myśli a czynu, które jedynie mogą wynieść na światło duchową a wieczną naturę Boga. Uczeń Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który wiernie walczy o to, aby w swych codziennych doświadczeniach wyrażał naturę Bożą, przekonywa się, iż coraz mniej wierzy w nieszczęśliwe, przemijające, więdnące rzeczy śmiertelnego doświadczenia, jakiemi są grzech, choroba, nędza i śmierć, i odkrywa coraz więcej rzeczywistego a wiecznego człowieka, uczynionego na podobieństwo Boże, który panuje nad całą ziemią. W życiu mężczyzn i kobiet wielu nadziejom i sytuacjom nadano błędny kierunek przez poleganie na jakiemś ustalonem przez człowieka fałszywem prawie nieuleczalnej choroby, grzechu lub dziedzicznego rysu charakteru. Ileż to dziś usunięto przez nauki i praktykę Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej złudzeń materjalnego zmysłu, które pozornie zamykały ludziom oczy na prawdę! Wielu ludzi przyjmuje błędne wierzenie, że niema dosyć pracy dla wszystkich, aż wreszcie Wiedza Chrześcijańska otworzy im oczy na dowodny fakt, iż człowiek Boży, ujawniony przez właściwe myślenie, litość i miłość w służbie Ojca jest zawsze czynny. Wielu też wierzy, że są zależni od stanów pogody, że podlegają chorobom, zarazom, nieszczęściu, aż Wiedza dząca z materji, przeto niepodległą jako prawdziwe podobieństwo Boże, jako indywidualną duchową świadomość, nigdy nie przebywającą w skończonej formie, wcale nie pochodzącą z materji, przeto niepodległą jej domniemanym prawom. Wielu w sobie widzi ofiarę błędów cudzych lub własnych, aż dadzą posłuch współczującemu zapewnieniu boskiemu Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, że człowiek, odbicie Boże, wyrażające naturę boską, ujawnia Jego moc i wolny jest od grzechu choroby i śmierci.

W Piśmie Świętem mamy żywe zobrazowanie zawsze obecnej pomocy nieskończonego Umysłu boskiego w ludzkich sprawach, Miłości, która dała schronienie i siłę tej, która wśród grzechu odwróciła się od materji ku Umysłowi po radę i w nim znalazła odpocznienie. Zdarzenie to miało miejsce w świątyni w Jeruzalem. „Niewiastę na cudzołóstwie pojmaną", przywiedziono tam, aby ją osądzić za grzech. Uczeni w piśmie i faryzeusze z krzykiem domagali się, by Jezus skazał ją zgodnie „z prawem". Czytamy, że Jezus, schyliwszy się na dół, pisał palcem na ziemi,—jakby ich nie słyszał,—i wśród ich wrzawy „podniósłszy się" skarcił uczonych w piśmie i faryzeuszów temi słowy: „Kto z was jest bez grzechu, niech pierwszy kamieniem na nią rzuci". „A oni, gdy to usłyszeli, będąc w sumieniu swojem przekonani, jeden za drugim wychodzili, począwszy od starszych, aż do ostatnich, i został tylko sam Jezus, i niewiasta w pośrodku stojąca". Otoczyły ją jego litościwe współczucie i miłościwe przebaczenie, skąpane w świetle zrozumienia duchowego. Jego wspaniałe, pełne niewypowiedzianej miłości słowa: „I ja cię nie potępiam: idź i więcej nie grzesz", skierowały ją ku przybytkowi Umysłu czystego.

Dziś, to same schronienie i siła, ten sam „ratunek najpewniejszy" oczekują grzesznika, chorego, ubogiego, tego, co jest w błędzie i nieszczęśliwego, ponieważ każdy może znaleźć pociechę i otuchę, bo pomoc jest pod ręką, aby błogosławiła, żywiła, przyodziewała, mądrze kierowała, miłościwie przebaczała, wspomagała i zbawiała.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Nightingale Sings

The little Philomel with curious care
Sitting alone, her ditties did prepare,
And many tunes, whose harmony did pass
All music else that e'er invented was;
One while the mean part she did sweetly warble,
The tenor now, the base, and then the treble:
Then all at once, with many parts in one,
Dividing sweetly in division:
Now some sweet strain to mind she doth restore,
Which all the winter she had conn'd before,
And with such cunning descant thereupon,
That curious art ne'er doctrin'd any one
With lute, with viol, or with voice in quire,
That to her matchless music might aspire.

—From "The Cuckow," by RICHARD NICCOLS. (1607.)

When the Wheels Come Round Again

Once, long ago, I remember seeing in the old family album some photographs of a strange contraption which went by the name of a "tandem." In plainer words, it was the "bicycle built for two" of the famous old music-hall song, and upon it were mounted my parents. My mother was rigged out in a little straw "boater" perched on her piled-up hair, and an ankle-length frock of some bulky striped material, elaborately gored and gusseted and pulled in to a wide waistband, and boasting "leg-of-mutton" sleeves. She invariably rode behind, so that my father had all the responsibility of steering. He also had most of the hard work; for, as my mother used to remark laughingly, there was no need when riding at the back to pedal more than she felt inclined.

I could picture them on this weird vehicle in their early married life, my father grinding away up some long incline, my mother easing off when she felt the effort becoming too much for her. Doubtless when they reached the top he was panting and breathless, while she was complacently patting her elaborate coiffure preparatory to a little more gentle exercise on the level. Small wonder she did not pull her weight, when most of her energy must have been required to keep her hat steady and her cumbersome skirts discreetly straight.

By degrees the tandem went completely out of fashion, and was referred to in reminiscence with laughter and ridicule as a relic almost on a par with the wonderful "penny farthing" bicycle. And then, lo and behold! it suddenly came into its own once more. With the spring of this year, a host of tandems appeared upon the roads of England, and this amazing comeback seems now to be a favorite choice among the cycling fraternity.

So much for the quaint "old-fashioned" inventions of the nineties!

But perhaps more amazing still is the difference between the modern riders' appearance and that which my parents presented. Today the girl wears a pair of shorts, a neat silk blouse, and hair flying on the wind; the man, exactly the same, save for a shirt in place of the blouse, and the possible addition of a béret, which is even more favored by men than by girls. In colder weather woollen stockings and a leather jerkin seem all the extra warmth they require. Add a haversack slung on the shoulders of each, and a waterproof case strapped on to the carrier, and they are fully equipped for a tandem holiday. No question of heavy gladstone bags and large hat-boxes for them.

The reason for the tandem's return proclaims itself in the way its owners ride it. No longer does the damsel pedal lazily behind, shirking her share of the work in order to attend to her hair or clothes. Sometimes, indeed, she is in front: but in either case both she and her partner are leaning forward and pedaling for all they are worth, since speed in itself is the object. Two on a racing tandem can go much faster than two on separate cycles, and can almost achieve the thrill of a motor bike or a car. They tear along, throwing a word to each other now and again, casting but a passing look at the countryside, concentrating on speedwork, and shooting past the humbler cyclist with practiced ease. Freedom and speed are the needs of the day; and, if you cannot rise to the cost of a motor bike, and do not like the sedate and herded atmosphere of a bus, the tandem gives the means of achieving both.

Few there are who sneer at the tandem now, or prophesy its second disappearance as an out-of-date contraption.

E. B.

From a Sonnet

Be Noble; and the nobleness that lies
In other men, sleeping, but never dead
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own;
Then wilt thou see it gleam in many eyes,
Then will pure light around thy path be shed,
And thou wilt nevermore be sad and lone.

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. Poems.

"A very present help"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY men and women in nearly every walk of life are seeking a way to free themselves from some discord, some disease or other, and many are accordingly inquiring into Christian Science, which Mary Baker Eddy has defined in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 107) as the "Christ Science or divine laws of Life, Truth, and Love." Anyone who succeeds in obeying these laws, even though it be only in a small degree, is proportionately enabled to prove, through "signs following," that "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."

This "very present help" of God is the same spiritual power which Christ Jesus, the great Master, employed successfully and taught others to use with such splendid results two thousand years ago. Through obedience to the laws of God he "walked on the waves, fed the multitude, healed the sick, and raised the dead," as Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 273), "in direct opposition to material laws." And she adds, "His acts were the demonstration of Science, overcoming the false claims of material sense or law."

The demonstration of Christian Science is possible to all men, as Christ Jesus indicated in his wonderful promise recorded by John: "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also. . . . And whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son."

The condition attached to this promise should not be overlooked by the inquirer into the teachings of Christian Science. "Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name" signifies holiness of thought and action, which alone can bring to light the spiritual and eternal nature of God. The student of Christian Science who faithfully strives to express God's nature in his daily experience finds himself believing less and less in the unhappy, fleeting, fading things of mortal experience, such as sin, sickness, poverty, and death, and discovering more and more of the real and eternal man, made in God's likeness, having dominion over all the earth. Many hopes and situations have gone awry in the lives of men and women owing to their reliance on some man-made false law of incurable disease, of sin, or of some inherited trait of character. How many delusions of material sense which have seemed to blind men to the truth are today being blotted out through the teachings and practice of Christian Science!

There are those who accept the erroneous belief that there is not enough work to go round, until Christian Science opens their eyes to the demonstrable fact that God's man, made manifest through right thinking, mercy, and love, is ever active in the Father's service. There are those who believe they are subject to weather conditions, illness, contagion, misfortune, until Christian Science reveals man to them as the true likeness of God, as individual spiritual consciousness, never dwelling in a finite form, never originating in matter, and therefore not subject to its so-called laws. Many believe that they are the victims of another's mistakes or of their own, until they listen to the compassionate divine assurance of Christian Science that man, God's reflection, expressing the divine nature, manifests His power, and is immune from sin, sickness, and death.

In the Scriptures there is a vivid illustration of the ever present help of infinite divine Mind in human affairs, of Love offering its refuge and strength to one who in the midst of sin turned from matter to Mind for guidance and there found rest. The incident occurred in the temple at Jerusalem. "A woman taken in adultery" was brought there to be sentenced for her sin. The scribes and Pharisees loudly demanded of Jesus that he should condemn her according to "the law." We read that Jesus stooped down, and with his finger wrote on the ground, "as though he heard them not," and in the midst of their clamorous voices "he lifted up himself" and rebuked the scribes and Pharisees with these words: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her." "And they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one, beginning at the eldest, even unto the last: and Jesus was left alone, and the woman standing in the midst." Bathed in the light of spiritual understanding his tender compassion and loving forgiveness infolded her. His wonderful words, fraught with love unspeakable, "Neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more," directed her to the realm of pure Mind.

Today this same refuge and strength, this "very present help in trouble," is waiting for the sinner, the sick, the poor, the mistaken one, the unhappy one; all can take comfort and cheer, for help is at hand to bless, to feed, to clothe, to guide wisely, to forgive lovingly, to succor and save.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

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Financial: Market Quotations

Industrial List Irregular With Specialties Up

Regular Leaders Barely Steady—Rails Quiet—Celanese Up Four

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—The stock market stepped gingerly today despite continued firmness of grains, a rally in foreign exchange and indications of further industrial improvement.

Specialties were the center of interest on the stock exchange today. Early irregularity in rails and industrials turned to firmness in late dealings.

Leaders such as American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Allier Chemical and Santa Fe followed a narrow course. Union Pacific, reasactionary most of the day, was off around 3 points.

Advances of around 3 to 6 were shown by Western Union, Celanese, Auburn, Case, National Distillers, U. S. Industrial Alcohol and International Silver. American Commercial Alcohol soared 4 dozen points.

Transfers approximated 4,800,000 shares.

Some of the utilities, including Consolidated Gas, North American, Public Service of New Jersey and American Power & Light, advanced fractionally to a point or more. Union Pacific dropped nearly 4 points and most of the other rails were soft.

There was some evidence of distribution in various sections of the list, under cover of the new buoyant specialties. Although business and trade news continued exceptionally bright, rumors floated about the street that Washington was somewhat concerned regarding the recent excited speculations in both stocks and commodities and that several of the most prominent traders had received intimations that a "toning down" of the speedy upswing would be welcomed by the authorities putting through the industrial recovery plans.

Bond Trend Uncertain

Speculative bonds were inclined to extend reactionary tendencies today as the recent leaders absorbed further substantial realizing. In the prime investment departments the tone remained firm.

Additional gains in electric power output, a new high operating rate for the steel industry, favorable carloadings comparisons and other encouraging business indices apparently had little effect on the market or trading sentiment. A fair number of the secondary rails eased a point or so and utilities had an equal lack of resilience.

Some buying interest in communications issues was engendered by current reports of improving earnings. Western Union 5s stepped ahead more than a point on publication of operating results for May, showing a good balance for the stock. American Telephone and International Telephone loans were firm.

Nothing sensational occurred in the foreign division, whose irregularity was accentuated by sagging tendencies in French and some South American issues. German loans were generally higher, the Dawes plan 7s to the extent of about 2 points. U. S. Governments had trifling gains in a dull market.

Freight Rates Cut By Great Northern

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 12—With Minnesota's new law regulating and licensing commercial trucks operating in the State and placing them under control of the State Railroad & Warehouse Commission now in effect, railroads operating in Minnesota have inaugurated an intensive campaign to regain freight and passenger traffic that has been going to buses and trucks. All lines have published new freight tariff schedules, reducing merchandise rate 10 to 30 per cent on hauls within the State. In addition to the lower tariffs railroads offer still further cuts of 10 to 25 per cent on shipments of 15,000 or more pounds of merchandise. This is aimed to offset concessions made by truckers.

Great Northern, after trying out the 2-cent passenger fare over limited sectors, has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission an application for permission to make the 2-cent rate effective over the entire system. If permission is granted, the new rates will become effective Aug. 1, officials here state. The 2-cent rate will be the lowest since before the war.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	33	35	Manhattan	32¾	35¾
City	37	39	Public	32	36
Commercial	145	185	Textile	40	45
Fifth Av	1190	1350	Trade Bank	18	25
First, N Y.	1500	1600	Yorkville	30	40
Lafayette	7	12			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	66	70	Fulton	260	290
Banca C I	142	155	Guaranty	320	328
Bk N Y & T	394	410	Irving	23¼	25
Bronx	10	15	Kings Co	1900	2200
Brooklyn	138¼	146	Law Tie & G	5½	7
Cn Hanover	140	146	M'facturers	20¼	24
Chemical	41	45	New York	95	100
County	37	40	Title Guar	26	29
Empire	23	26	Unit States	1615	1675

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	30½	34	Merchants	220	290
N Shawmut	24	27	Second Nat	95	105

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	2½	3½	Harris T & S	238	258
Cent Ill Bk	88	93	North Trust	422	435
First Nat	147	155			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	34½	37½	Home	20¾	23¾
Am Alliance	15	18	No. River	16¼	19
Gt Amer	17½	20	Spgfld Fire	78	80
Hartford	45	48	U S Fire	30	34

Price of Lead Advanced

NEW YORK, July 12—American Smelting & Refining Co. has advanced the price of lead to 4.50 cents a pound, New York, from 4.40 cents.

Today's Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 12	Last July 11
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	5300	12¾	12	12¾	13¾
20⅞	8	2	Adams Millis	10000	31½	30½	30¾	30¾
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	1100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½
9¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	900	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
11¾	7½	.60	Affiliated Prod	2300	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
98¾	80	3	Air Reduction	7300	99½	96¼	96¼	97
	½	..	Airway Elec App	300	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜
24½	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	7900	23¼	22½	23	22¾
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	19100	7⅞	6¾	7	7⅛
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	3700	19	19	19	18¾
20	1½	..	Alleghany pf xw	400	18⅛	18⅛	18½	20
21	1½	..	Alleghy pf ww XL	400	18½	18½	18½	20
135	70¾	6	Allied Chem	5600	127½	124½	127½	126½
121⅝	113	7	Allied Chem pf	200	121½	121½	121½	
36¼	6	..	Allis Chalmers	7100	24¾	23½	24¾	23½
21¼	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	700	22	20¾	22	21
8¾	5⅜	..	Amal Leather	8400	8¾	8⅛	8⅜	8¼
33	5	..	Amal Leather pf	300	34	33¼	34	33
41½	18½	2	Amerada	1700	40¾	39	39½	39
26½	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1200	26¾	23½	26¾	23
38⅜	8	..	Am Bank Note	1700	38¼	36¼	38¼	36½
49¾	¾	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	46	46	46	46
6¼	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	700	6¾	5⅝	6¼	5⅝
42¾	23¼	..	Am Beet Sug pf	240	37	34	36	34
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	39¼	38	39	39½
96⅝	49½	4	Am Can	13000	93¾	92	92¾	93¼
133¾	113	7	Am Can pf	100	128¾	128¾	128¾	
36½	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	8400	33	30¾	33	31½
59⅝	15	..	Am Car & F pf	300	53¾	53¾	53¾	54
14	1¾	..	Am Chain	1300	13¾	13¼	13¾	14
51¼	24	31	Am Chicle	500	50½	49¾	50	50
52½	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	75800	69¼	61¼	63½	51
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	3300	5¾	5¼	5¾	5½
13	3⅞	..	Am European	200	11½	11½	11½	11¾
19¾	3⅜	..	Am & For Pow	18300	18½	17⅝	18	17¾
44⅞	7	..	Am & For PPow pf	500	35¼	35	35¼	36
38¾	8	..	Am & For Pow 6	500	30	30	30	30
27½	4¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1800	22¼	22¼	22½	23½
19	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	1500	19½	17⅝	19½	18¾
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	2200	14¾	14½	14¾	14⅝
53⅜	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	2800	54½	52½	54½	52⅝
17½	3⅜	..	Am Ice	2400	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	14½
15¼	4¼	..	Am Internat'nal	7100	14	12⅝	14	13¾
2¼	1¼	..	Am La France	1000	2	1⅞	2	2
9¼	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	100	7	6¼	7	7
39½	5½	..	Am Locomotive	2600	33⅜	32¼	32⅞	32½
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	200	59	58	59	59½
22	60	..	Am Metal	4300	21¼	19¼	21⅛	19¾
30	17	1½	Am News	100	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
18½	4	..	Am Power & Lt	38100	17¾	16¾	17¾	17½
40¾	9⅞	1.60	Am P&L 6% pf	800	39¼	39	39	39¼
34⅜	9	1¾	Am P&L 5% pf	800	33¼	33	33¼	33
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	18800	17½	16½	17⅜	17½
31¾	6¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	94400	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
44½	20¼	3	Am Safety Razor	2000	47	44	47	44½
7	⅞	..	Am Seating	600	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
4½	⅞	..	Am Ship & Com	4300	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
36⅜	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	31	30	31	31½
39	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	9200	37¾	36⅝	37½	36½
84½	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	300	82½	82	82½	81¾
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	7800	25	23¼	23⅝	
85	38¾	..	Am Steel F pf	60	85	85	85	85
47⅞	30	2½	Am Stores	200	47¼	46¾	47¼	47
70	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	3300	69¾	67	68¼	64½
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	17500	130¾	128	129½	130
25	4⅝	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	20	20	20	
37	10	..	Am Type F pf A	20	35½	34	34	33½
41¾	10½	1	Am Wat W & E	8600	40⅜	38½	39½	38¾
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	1100	33¾	33	33¾	33½
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	4200	15¼	14⅞	15¼	15½
61½	27⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1000	58	57¾	58	58
4⅛	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap ct	1100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅝
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4600	10¼	9½	10¼	9½
63¾	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	63¾	63	63¾	63¾
21¼	5	..	Anaconda Cop	54100	20¼	19⅛	20½	18½
34⅜	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	5100	26½	22½	26⅝	23
88	62¾	6½	Anchor Cap pf	510	81	81	81	81
29	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	400	27¾	26⅜	27¾	27
87¾	41	7	Armour Del pf	400	87	86½	87	85¾
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	12300	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6½
4½	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	30000	4	3⅞	4	4
75	7	..	Armour Ill pf	8100	73¾	72	72¾	72½
6	1½	..	Armold Constable	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
9¼	2	..	Artloom Corp	60	8½	8	8¾	8
9⅞	3½	..	Art MetalConst	70	8	7¾	7¾	8¼
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
15⅞	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1200	15½	14¾	15	14¾
47½	18	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	48	48	48	
80½	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	14100	75½	72	75½	74¾
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	200	73¼	72	72	75
87⅜	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	3400	55	54½	55	55½
30	4½	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	200	24½	24½	24½	24½
31⅞	12¾	1	Atl Refining	6800	31	29¼	31	29⅝
39½	9	..	Atlas Powder	400	35¾	35	35½	35⅝
81	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	80¾	80½	80½	81
8¾	4¼	..	Atlas Tack	100	8½	8½	8½	
73¾	31¾	2	Auburn Auto	15800	70	67½	67¾	68
8	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
14½	5½	..	Aviation Corp of Di	73100	14½	13¾	14½	13½

—B—

17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	14800	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	13¼
45	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	500	39½	39½	39½	41
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	36000	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	34¼
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1900	35	34½	35	35¼
7¼	⅝	..	Barker Bros	20	5	5	5	5
10⅝	3	..	Barnsdall A	7600	10⅝	10	10½	10½
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	500	26	24⅝	25¾	25½
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	500	68¼	68¼	68¼	68½
13½	3	..	Belding Hem	3900	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	10¾
90¼	62¼	4.00	Bendix Av Rys ppf	100	84	84	84	88¼
20⅞	6¾	..	Bendix Aviation	7200	16¾	15⅝	16¼	15⅝
36⅜	9	..	Best & Co	2200	29	28¾	29	29
49¾	13½	..	Bethlehem Steel	18500	46⅝	45¾	45⅞	45⅝
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	700	78¼	78	79	79¼
29½	6½	..	Bigelow Sanford	20	27¾	27¾	27¾	
16¾	3½	..	Blaw Knox	1300	14¼	14¼	14½	15
54½	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	4400	50	48	49¼	47½
37¾	18	2½	Borden	3700	36¼	35⅝	38¼	38¾
21¾	5½	..	Borg Warner	2400	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
30	6	..	Boston & Maine	300	24	23	23	24½
4½	⅞	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
17	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	100	17	17	17	17
40¾	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	13300	41¼	39½	40½	39½
13¾	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	8800	12⅜	12¼	12½	12⅝
88½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	79	79	79	79
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1600	84¼	83½	84	85
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	2100	16¾	15⅜	15⅝	15¾
4½	½	..	Bruns Terminal	2700	3¼	3	3¼	3⅜
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	2300	11¼	11	11	11¼
72	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	64	64	64	64
19⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E ev pf	600	16¼	15⅜	16¼	15½
9⅞	⅜	..	Budd Mfg	21000	9	8¼	8½	9
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	40	31⅞	31¼	31¾	32
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	6200	5¼	4¾	4¾	5
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10½
5	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
13	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	10	8½	8½	8½	9¼
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	14200	18¼	18⅝	19¼	19⅝
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
4¼	⅛	..	Butte Con & Zinc	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	200	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	2½
7½	1½	..	Butterick	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6
34	8½	..	Byers	10200	32¼	31½	32¼	32

—C—

31½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	800	28¾	28	28¾	29¼
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	2300	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
11¾	2	..	Campbell W&C	100	11	11	11	11
9⅝	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	3500	8¾	8	8¼	11½
27¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	13100	26⅞	25¾	26¾	25½
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	24000	19	18½	19	18⅞
32	14	1	Cannon Mills	1100	31¾	31	31	30⅝
12	4½	..	Capital Admin	300	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
34¾	25½	3	Capital Admin pf	300	34¾	31½	34⅜	30
100¾	30½	..	Case Thresh pf	22300	98¾	95	97½	95
63	41	4	Case Thresh wi	220	61½	61	61¼	81
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	5500	28¼	27½	27½	27½
4⅜	⅝	..	Celotex vtc	800	4	3⅜	3¾	3⅞
58⅞	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	43400	56	52¾	54⅝	51
8½	1¼	..	Celotex Co	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
12¾	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	90	11½	11	11½	11½
31	14	1½	Central Aguirre	3200	31½	29¼	31½	29⅝
31⅝	5¾	..	Cerro de Pasco	12800	32¼	30	32¼	30½
7⅜	7	..	Certain-Teed	500	6½	6	6½	6⅜
52½	14½	2	Chesapeake Corp	3400	47¾	46½	47½	48½
48	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	25600	48⅝	45¼	48	45⅝
8½	⅛	..	Chi & N Pf pf	200	7	7	7	7
7⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	4300	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	4100	13¾	12¾	13⅜	13¾
7½	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	4500	7	6⅝	6⅞	7
12⅜	1½	..	Chi Mil & St Ppf	8700	11⅞	10½	11½	10¾
18½	1¼	..	Chi & N western	17000	15¾	13⅝	15	14¼
34¾	2	..	Chi & N west pf	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	30
11½	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1200	10½	10	10¼	10½
28¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	22	22	22	21¾
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	3100	8½	8	8½	8½
15	2¾	..	Chi RI&P 6%	1100	12	11¾	12	12
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	1300	15	14½	15	14½
22⅜	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	200	13½	13½	13½	13½
29½	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	12400	29	27¾	28¾	29
10½	2	..	Childs Company	400	8½	8¼	8½	8½
20	6	..	Chile Copper	100	20	19¾	20	20
38¾	7¾	..	Chrysler	32900	37¼	35¾	36¾	36½
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	1400	23	22½	22½	23
70	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	170	69½	69	69	69½
5	2½	..	City Stores A vtc	250	5	4¾	4¾	4½
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	7300	3½	3	3¼	3½
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	240	7	7	7½	8½
2	⅛	..	City Storesvtc	1200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2
29¾	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	26	26	26	25¼
100	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	30	95½	95½	95½	
22	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1100	19½	19	19½	19¼
85½	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	85½	85	85¾	84⅝
19½	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1400	17⅜	17	17¼	17⅝
17⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	15300	16½	15¾	16¾	16⅝
48	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	20	48	47½	47½	48
27½	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	29300	24¾	23¾	24	23⅝
83	39	6	Columbia G pf A	200	81¾	81¾	81¾	81
74½	40	5	Columbia G 7pf B	50	70	70	70	
24	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1300	24	23	23½	23½
71½	23¾	2	Columbian Carb	4200	68	63	68½	63¾
15½	4	..	Comm Credit	2200	13	12	13	13½
34¾	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	27	23	23	23½
32¼	16	2	Comm Cred A	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
24	18½	2	Comm Cr 8% pf B	40	22	22	23	
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	9800	39¾	38½	39¼	40¼
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	91⅞	89½	91⅞	92½
31⅞	9	.60	Comm Solvents	125000	36¼	31¾	36	31¾
6½	1⅛	..	Comwlth & Sc	45600	5½	5	5¼	6¼
60½	31	6	Comwlth & S pf	100	54	54	54	53¼
22⅝	7⅜	.80	Congoleum Nairn	6300	21¾	20⅝	20¾	20¾
5¾	1¼	..	Consol Fdm Ind	200	5	5	5	5
14⅜	5½	..	Consol Film I pf	2400	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¾
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	29400	61¾	58½	60¾	60
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	100	94	94	94	94
5½	2⅜	..	Consol Laundries	400	4½	4¼	4½	4½
15⅝	5	..	Consol Oil	28600	15	14	15	14⅝
10⅜	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	8½	7½	8½	8
3	¼	..	Consol Textile	16100	2¼	2	2⅜	3
10	1½	..	Container A	1400	8	8	8	8
4½	¾	..	Container B	1300	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
13	3	..	Cont Baking A	10300	17	16½	16½	17
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	28700	3⅜	3	3	3⅜
64½	38½	2	Cont Can	3300	62½	60½	61⅞	61½
17½	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	2700	16¼	15¼	15¾	15¾
36	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	24300	34½	33	34½	32½
19½	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	39600	18¾	17½	18⅜	17⅝
83½	45¾	3	Corn Products	6300	82¾	80¾	81	80
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	30	135	135	135	
7½	2¾	..	Cotz	1300	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
38¼	23	2½	Cream of Wheat	7200	37½	36¾	36⅞	37½
14⅜	3⅜	..	Crosley Radio	300	12½	12	12¼	12⅜
63¼	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	7300	60½	55	58¾	59½
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	38½	36½	36½	36⅜
6¼	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	29300	5¾	5⅛	5⅜	5⅝
31½	9	..	Crucible Steel	8700	23¼	20	22¾	20½
55	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	400	53	52	52	54½
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	1300	3	2⅞	3	3½
16	3½	..	Cuba Rr pf	20	14½	13	14½	
11¼	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	7400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¼
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	55	55	55	55¼
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	54	53	53¾	54
23½	6⅛	..	Curtis Publishg	1100	25½	24½	25½	24¾
60	30	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	58½	58½	58½	59
4½	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	82800	4¾	4	4	4½
7¾	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	13400	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛
20¾	4½	..	Cutler Hammer	300	19½	19¼	19½	20

—D—

8½	1⅝	..	Davega St	200	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
18⅝	6½	.30	Deere & Co pf	200	17	16½	16½	17
49	46½	3	Deere & Co	1800	48	43½	44½	44
93¾	87¾	..	Del & Hudson	2800	89½	87	88¼	87½
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	19900	42¾	40⅝	41½	41¾
90½	79½	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	100	80½	80½	80½	
39¼	17½	1	Diamond Match	5700	27½	25¾	27½	26
30	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	29½	29¼	29¾	29½
20¾	12	1¶	Dome Mines	1500	21¾	20	21¼	21¾
18	10¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	1300	24¾	23	23½	24½
18	10¼	.75	Douglas A	4300	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	100	15	15	15	
10¾	2¼	..	Dresser B	300	9½	9½	9½	
3	¾	..	Duluth So Shore	400	3¾	3¼	3¼	3½
3¼	¾	..	Duluth So Sh pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
84⅞	33½	3	du Pont de Nem	19000	81½	78¾	80¾	78
38¾	9½	1	Duplan Silk	900	23½	22	22	22

—E—

10	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1800	9¼	8¾	9¾	9¼
86⅝	46	3	Eastman Kodak	31500	93¼	89	93¼	92½
15	3¼	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	9400	14½	13½	13⅝	14½
4½	1½	..	Edison Schild	4100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
28⅝	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	7800	24½	24	24½	23⅝
86	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	100	87½	87½	87½	87

Financial: News and Comment

Plan Reopening Of Banks to Aid Farm Mortgages

Extensive Advances From R. F. C. to Refinance on Long-Term Basis

WASHINGTON, July 12—A broad program for reopening closed rural banks, coupled with wholesale refinancing of farm mortgages as announced by Governor Morgenthau of the Farm Credit Administration, involves extensive advances from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It is already in effect in Wisconsin and will be extended immediately to Illinois.

The credit administration is to purchase farm paper from closed banks at a new appraised value set by administration examiners. Funds made available will be distributed to depositors, while the farmers' obligations will be refinanced by the Government over a long-term period at lower interest rates.

Mr. Morgenthau said he had applied to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a $25,000,000 cash advance for the Illinois refinancing. A total of $35,000,000 already has been secured for the Wisconsin experiment. Farm credit bonds will be turned over to the corporation as security from the $2,000,000,000 issue provided in the credit act.

Extension to States Soon

Officials of the credit administration said the plan would be extended to 10 more states by Aug. 1, and it was hoped all distress areas might be aided by Jan. 1.

Mr. Morgenthau estimated it would require three to six months to conclude operations in Illinois. Meantime other states would be aided, one in each of the 12 federal land bank districts.

Selection of areas of operation will be determined by farm "distress"; number of closed banking institutions; number of farm mortgages held and coöperation of state banking officials. Procedure adopted in Wisconsin will be followed generally in Illinois and other states.

A regional office of the Farm Credit Administration will be established and an augmented force of land appraisers put to work revaluing mortgages held by closed or restricted banks.

Extensive Write-Downs

Banks will be offered cash for their farm paper on basis of the new appraisal, which in some cases in Wisconsin has shown a write-down of upward of 45 per cent.

The government credit agency will then take over the agricultural obligations at reduced interest rates. Farmers will secure the advantage of all write-downs, and will repay the Government over an extended period.

Statistics covering the Illinois situation showed 326 banks outside of Chicago are in receivership and holding $7,711,000 of farm mortgages; 50 other state banks "down state" which failed to open since the banking moratorium hold $4,235,000 in farm mortgages. In addition, some $15,000,000 in farm paper, not mortgages, is outstanding which may be translated into land mortgages and refinanced on the same terms.

The Illinois branch office to handle the refinancing will be opened next Monday.

Insurance Moratorium Lifted

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12 — California's moratorium on insurance company dividend payments and policy loans has been removed.

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Theme Still More Work, Higher Wages

By the Associated Press

Birmingham, Ala., July 12

FIFTEEN HUNDRED men have gone back to work in the Ensley works of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. Resumption of operations in other plants has brought the number of men employed in steel and iron production here to 20,000 in recent weeks, about 60 per cent of normal.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 12 (AP)—The Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company has announced a 10 per cent pay increase for its 827 employees, retroactive to July 1. The company said this wiped out a like reduction given laborers several months ago and about half the cuts given the office force.

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—The New York Central Railroad has announced that 16 shops were in operation this month against 13 in March, with 6350 men employed, an increase of 2848. Working time has been extended on an average of 65 per cent.

Largest Increase In Electric Power Output Since May

For the tenth successive week output of electricity for the week ended July 8 was greater than a year ago, the increase being 14.7 per cent over the week ended July 9, 1932. Starting with an increase of 0.5 per cent for the week ended May 6, each succeeding week has shown a larger gain over the corresponding week of 1932. The New England output was 22.2 per cent larger than a year ago.

Output of electric light and power industry for the week ended July 8, of 1,838,500,000 kilowatt hours, as computed by Edison Electric Institue from telegraphic information received from companies representing 80 per cent of the country's output, compares as follows (in kilowatt hours):

The middle Atlantic region in the week ended July 8 showed an increase in electricity output of 11.3 per cent from last year, as compared with an increase of 11.1 per cent for the week ended July 1, while New England, taken alone, was 22.2 per cent above a year ago as compared with an increase of 20.9 per cent in the preceding week.

The central industrial region, outlined by Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Milwaukee, showed a gain of 16.2 per cent, while in the week ended July 1 an increase of 17.6 per cent was shown.

The Pacific coast region was up 0.2 per cent as compared with a drop of 0.3 per cent in the previous week.

The southern states reported an increase of 29.1 per cent, compared with an increase in the previous week of 17.1 per cent.

Cotton Activity Is At Record Height

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—The New York Cotton Exchange Service reported today that domestic cotton mill activity during June was the highest on record. Mills last month ran at 125 per cent of the average rate of operations from 1922 to 1927, inclusive, as compared with 109 per cent in May. In June, 1932, the rate stood at 58 per cent, in the corresponding month of 1931, it was 83 per cent, and in June, 1930, the rate was 77 per cent.

The previous high record for cotton mill activity was 120 per cent registered in February, 1929, and in March and June, 1927. Since March of this year, it was reported cotton mills have stepped up operations by 45 per cent, although normally there is a decline of approximately 11 per cent during this period.

Studebaker Corp. Shows Net Loss of $3,156,000

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—The report of receivers of the Studebaker Corporation, filed with the New York Stock Exchange, shows for the first quarter a net loss of $3,156,000, also a subsequent advance into profitable operation. Net operating profits were realized in April and May, and prospects are that final June figures will show even larger gains, it was stated.

The company's net worth on May 31 was given at $69,885,000. It began July with more than 2800 unfilled orders, having sold 5050 cars in June, 4120 in May, and 3798 in April.

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Raw Wool Market Position Strong And Prices Rise

Mill Buyers Moving More Slowly, But Values Up Another Two Cents

Quite aside from any stimulus there might be from inflationary considerations, there is a natural strength in the wool market, which under almost any conditions would force prices higher, although possibly not to the present values.

One can hardly suppose that the buyers in New York and elsewhere would have been induced to buy goods as freely as they have done without the betterment in all markets which has taken place. Nevertheless there can be no doubt now of the strong statistical position of raw wool.

There is some tendency on the part of wool buyers this week to move a bit more slowly, although there was a fair weight of wool moved in the latter part of last week, in consequence of which, prices are up another two cents, clean basis, for nearly all qualities. Since early March, the wool market has appreciated more than 100 per cent.

World Markets Strong

It is evident that the wool markets abroad are in a position more or less to that which obtains here. Demand is keen in all the foreign markets and prices are showing a steady tendency to rise. This has been evident in the London Colonial sales, which have reported good clearances constantly and at hardening rates since the opening, when prices, at 15 to 30 per cent advance over the close of the May series, were considerably stronger than had been predicted. This rise in values, moreover, has been taking place in spite of the uneasiness over the international financial situation.

Importations of foreign wool and wool by-products to this country are increasing rather sharply. Mostly, the purchases abroad have been made in England, although considerable wool was taken out of the season-end sales in Australia and South America.

In evidence of the strong demand for wool in this country is the fact that according to conservative estimates, there are only some 10,000,000 pounds of "free" wools—that is, wools free of Government loans, left in the West.

The movement of wools from the growers' hands this year has been unusually rapid, with the farmers reaping the benefit of the natural reaction upward to an amazing extent.

Of course, the soundness of the market is yet to be determined in the fall, when the ability and desire of the ultimate consumers to pay the price for his fall and winter clothes, which the current prices for wool require to allow the manufacturers a profit, is tested.

Fine Goods in Demand

Sales in the local market during the week have comprised largely the finer qualities. There have been substantial weights of fine and fine medium territory and Texas wools sold again. For the very choicest fine warp wools of the Ohio delaine and Montana or Wyoming description, 77 to 78 cents, clean basis, is obtained, while the best 12 months Texas and fine staple territory in the original bags is quoted firm at 75 to 77 cents.

Half-blood combing wool is in moderately good demand with the best wools quoted at 75 to 77 cents for strictly warp territory types. Top-making types are to be had around 72 to 75 cents. Ohio half-blood wools which are at all good are commanding 30 cents readily.

Woolen wools keep very firm and are tending still rather against the buyer, with prices generally up a cent or two for the week, and the same is true with reference to wool wastes of various types.

The demand for mohair is steady and stocks which are freely available in the market are very limited. Generally, the price for original adult hair ranges from 22 to 27 cents. Really choice Texas is quoted at 32 cents.

Carpet wools are in light supply and demand for them is much stronger than it was a short while ago.

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., July 12 (AP)—Harry B. Embach, general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, predicted in an address before the Arizona Wool Growers' Association's annual convention that wool would be selling for $1 a pound "cleaned basis" on eastern markets by Jan. 1, 1934.

Arizona wool of this classification, Mr. Embach said, is now selling at 76 cents a pound—which he said means approximately 30 cents a pound in Arizona.

Mr. Embach cited fluctuations in foreign markets and currency as contributing factors in the price advance he expects and said "the United States will be competing in foreign wool markets within a few months for the first time in three years."

Treasury Accepts Bids On $75,453,000 Bills

WASHINGTON, July 12—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Acheson announces that the tenders for $75,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, dated July 12 and maturing Oct. 11, 1933, which were offered on July 6, have been opened and awards made.

The total amount applied for was $220,281,000, of which $75,453,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.937, equivalent to a rate of about 0.25 per cent per annum, to 99.897, equivalent to a rate of about 0.41 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.909 and the average rate is about 0.36 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

Says 'New Deal' Measures Make Investment No Longer Possible

Security Expert Argues That Everything Becomes Speculation Under National Industrial Recovery Act—Diversification Only Safeguard

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 12—Because of conditions prevailing at the present time in the field of finance, industry, agriculture and international exchange, resulting from the various measures adopted and proposed by the "New Deal" Administration, "investment becomes impossible and everything becomes speculation." This is the opinion expressed by Mr. Dean Langmuir, vice-president of Distributors Group, Inc., in a study of "Today's Investment Problems."

"Even a man who purchases high-grade bonds or deposits his money in a sound bank is speculating on the uncertain future value of the dollar," Mr. Langmuir points out. "If the price level should rise, his wealth will decline, just as surely as if, under normal conditions, he had speculated and suffered a shrinkage in the market prices of his securities. On the other hand, stocks still present the old hazard of rapidly fluctuating values."

Determining Values

During a period of inflation, says Mr. Langmuir, "the old yardsticks for determining stock values are useless. The one question is how great will the inflation prove to be, for the price of stocks must discount this vital factor above all else. Unfortunately, an intelligent forecast of the probable degree of inflation is impossible, for the extent of inflation depends on factors which defy analysis—unknowable factors such as the temperament of the President, the political situation, and mob psychology.

"In spite of the unusually confused situation, a few rules for the guidance of the investor today can be positively laid down. One is that, during an extraordinary situation like the present, the investor must be exceptionally alert and prepared at a moment's notice to give up the cherished investment traditions which have guided him successfully in the past. Conservatism, so far as it leads to delay, might now lead to huge losses.

"In the second place, the investor should proceed with the limitations of knowledge clearly in mind. The economic and social forces recently liberated are of such tremendous magnitude that it is beyond human intelligence to tell where they will lead us. At such times as these, a specific forecast predicting exactly what will happen merely discloses the author's incompetence.

"It is not only the degree of inflation which cannot be accurately gauged. There are other important new forces which will affect investments in a manner yet to be determined.

"The National Industrial Recovery Act revolutionizes the basis of American business. Competitive forces which have heretofore had free play are now being subjected to artificial control. It is clearly impossible to estimate the profits of a corporation when the rate of wages, the number of working hours, and even the price of its products are all to be fixed by external authority not subject to managerial control. To make matters still worse, various governmental bodies are arbitrarily assessing, with increasing frequency, taxes which deplete corporate earnings. In the field of agriculture, production and selling prices are no longer under control of the individual farmer. In the financial world, new banking legislation transforms the entire picture.

Economic Changes

"We are unquestionably at the threshold of a period of profound economic and social change. Under these conditions, the best solution of the investor's difficulties is to be found in recourse to diversification. The more uncertain the nature of future developments, the more essential it is to spread the risk through the widest diversification—diversification not only as to industry and geographical location, but also as to type of security.

"Even those who are most convinced that inflation is inevitable will do well to own some high-grade bonds (in varying proportion according to individual needs) in view of the fact that stock prices have run ahead of actual developments. If the process of inflation should be arrested, stock prices may be expected to decline materially, while the value of bonds should be relatively well-maintained.

"On the other hand, even the most conservatively inclined investor, who has always confined his investments to bonds, ought now to invest a large proportion of his funds in common stocks—not to profit from appreciation in market price, but to safeguard the value of his principal."

The World's Business

Managed Currencies

One difficulty and a virtually insuperable one, in attempts to steady prices, such as the President obviously has in mind after prices have risen considerably further, is that stabilization of the price level does not assure a market for all willing labor. Lack of such a market, and not the fluctuating price level, is the cross of our modern industrial society, whether it appears as the "limited market" or the "need for export outlets" or "technological unemployment" or "overproduction," or the "farm problem." Managing the currency involves recourse to scarcity economics, but members of industrial society will never be content until they can do creatively whatever they want to and as much as they want to. The political weakness in all currency arrangements yet tried or proposed, including the gold standard, is that to hold down general prices, and thus to make the currency appreciate, would not create a market for anything. Were some staple commodity given the monetary privilege, corresponding to that accorded gold under "free coinage," the pains of deflation in general industry might be offset by the pleasures of creative expansion in some staple commodity, and equilibrium might thus be restored quickly, instead of in three or four years. The arrangement would be effected by making the currency consist of promises to pay this staple, just as it consisted, until recently, of promises to pay the nonindustrial, superhoardable commodity gold.

* * *

Where Is the Dollar Going?

Guessing on the future of the dollar on the foreign exchanges is a risky indulgence, but we hazard the guess that it may have hit bottom. It has now depreciated 30 per cent and the President is only authorized to cut the gold content by 50 per cent. At the time the inflation amendment was first proposed the Administration disregarded it, and it was only when the pressure for inflation reached such a point in April that it was blocking administration bills that the President called in Senator Thomas and invited him to write the extraordinary currency amendments which were later passed through Congress in the body of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The mental state of Congress at the time reflected feelings of desperation in the country which are now clearing away somewhat, and there were strong political influences against any reduction in the gold content whatever. These influences still exist, though politically dormant. It therefore seems unlikely that the President will use his full authorization. Even the committee for the nation asks only a 42 per cent cut. Another factor likely to stay further depreciation is the fact that the dollar has now reached almost the same degree of debasement as the pound sterling.

Gold Mine Stocks

The financial district is entertaining an enthusiasm for the gold mining shares which now seems somewhat belated. Hard times for business are good times for gold miners and vice versa. Bulls on the gold stocks point out that the increase in value of gold from $20.67 to around $30 means a 200 or 300 per cent increase in the margin of profit for the mines, but they overlook the fact that the appreciation in other metals and in fact in nearly all commodities since the Reserve Banks defaulted has been even greater and the increase in the margin of profit for other mines and raw material producers has been not 300 per cent but, in some cases, vastly better, for the improvement has pulled them out of the red into the black. Moody's Index of 15 staple commodities is now up about 66 per cent while gold is up only about 48 per cent and this disparity is likely to increase. Immediate expectations for the gold stocks lie in hoped-for Presidential permission to export gold, but if the gold stocks run up on this it may be time to switch out of them for good. Every argument for their purchase is now a better argument for the purchase of other mining shares.

* * *

Treasury

The President apparently has in mind that the balancing of governmental budgets is of more importance than the return of the world's currencies to the gold standard. This gives added meaning to the excellent prospect for a return of the United States' budget to a balance sometime during the current fiscal year. In June, 1932, the budget was nominally balanced but the estimate proved far overoptimistic. This spring the budget was nominally balanced but the estimate is likely to prove overpessimistic. Monthly treasury deficits on the "ordinary" budget are approaching the vanishing point and the actual expenditures on the "extraordinary" budget are likely to fall way short of the authorization. It seems likely that by next January when the President delivers his annual budget message he will be able to report that treasury receipts currently exceed outgo, and that by June 1934, the Treasury will be reporting thumping surpluses unless taxes are reduced. Long-term funding is likely in large volume in the current fiscal year, for the first time since September, 1931.

H. M. F.

Crude Oil Output Gains

NEW YORK, July 12—Daily average production of crude oil in the United States in the week ended July 8 totaled 2,783,060 barrels, an increase of 21,840 barrels over the preceding week, according to the Oil & Gas Journal.

Blast Furnaces Active

NEW YORK, July 11—As of July 1, there were 90 furnaces in blast in the United States, or 31.6 per cent of the 285 available for iron making. A month ago there were 83 furnaces active, or 22.1 per cent of the total.

Cotton Trade of Lancashire Seeks Tariff Protection

Wants Committee to Inform Government Regarding Duties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Formation by English cotton trade organizations of a "Look Out Committee" to protect their industry's interests in treaty and tariff negotiations with other countries is advocated in a letter from the Cotton Trade League to members of Parliament for Lancashire, Cheshire and Westmorland.

The committee, it is intended, would be able to keep the trade informed of developments and make any necessary representations to the Government in good time.

The way in which Japanese manufacturers are increasing their trade, especially in the British Empire, is shown in the following table, quoted in the letter:

Imports of Cotton Piece Goods

Million Linear Yards

	From Uni. Kngdm 1931	From Uni. Kngdm 1932	From Japan 1931	From Japan 1932
British Malaya...	21.6	39.07	49.8	85.78
Ceylon	16.0	15.77	23.7	40.37
Kenya & Uganda	5.1	5.67	26.9	30.18
India & Burma...	432.4	551.50	498.0	581.89

Points to Japan

A memorandum reveals the close coöperation between Japanese industrialists and their Government, and the manner in which the Japanese cotton industry is assisted by the state and other ways, labor conditions with low wages and long working hours in the mills, lower standard of factory legislation, and the manner in which Japan is able to reap advantages through operation of the "most-favored nation" clause in international agreements.

Allegations that the British cotton industry is not being run efficiently are repudiated in the Cotton Trade League's letter, which says ". . . the process of trial and error in methods of production extending now during the whole era of machinery for 150 years has resulted in as effective a method of meeting the needs of customers as probably exists in any other trade in the world.

Proposals of the league to benefit the English industry are:

1. To impose such duties or to take whatever fiscal steps may be necessary to put Japanese goods on the same equivalent footing in Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies as British goods, so as to give a fair opportunity of competition to the latter. This would necessitate the abrogation of modifications of all treaties and international arrangements standing in the way.

Asks Anti-Dumping Duty

2. To reduce the Indian tariff duties on British goods to a revenue basis. This would involve a preference to such goods representing the difference between the duties imposed on British and Japanese goods, respectively.

3. To impose immediately on account of the urgency of the situation a surtax or anti-dumping duty to counteract the effects of the depreciated yen.

4. To take steps so far as consistent with the welfare of both importing and exporting countries to conserve trade with British possessions to members of the British Empire and subject as to freight charges, to restrict the carrying trade to British and Empire vessels, on similar lines to those universally followed by foreign nations with their overseas territories.

5. To consider the question of subsidizing the industry out of funds provided by the cessation of dole paid to those out of employment who would be put in work by means of the subsidy.

Expect Five Billion Lire Issue by Italy

By the Associated Press

Rome, July 12

FINANCIAL circles said today that the Italian Government will issue a 4,000,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 lire loan in September or October, including an offer to exchange the new bonds for the Morgan $100,000,000-loan dollar bonds at par instead of the depreciated dollar rate.

Morgan bonds consequently jumped from $85 to $91 on the market here.

Holders of the Morgan bonds, which are now worth 1210 lire for a hundred dollar bond at the present rate of 13.30 lire for the dollar, would receive bonds worth 1900 lire.

However, the new bonds bear 4 or 4½ per cent interest, whereas the Morgan obligations carry 7 per cent. This will reduce the Government's interest charges.

The new loan in the autumn will be used partly to retire nine-year Treasury bonds falling due in 1934.

Paris Telephone System 74 Per Cent Automatic

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 12—As a result of the opening of its twenty-fifth dial telephone exchange, "Invalides," the telephone system of Paris is now 74 per cent automatic, and the French capital is a leader among the great cities of the world in modernizing its telephone system.

Companies in the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation group in Europe have supplied the French Government with a large part of the equipment for converting Paris and several of the other large cities of France to automatic operation.

Trade Continues Up, Disregarding Seasonal Trends

Some Lines At Highest Level in Two Years—Prices Still Rise

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 12—In its weekly summary of the general business situation, the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, currently comments as follows:

"One of the most notable features of the current pick-up in business is the way in which seasonal trends, many of which should now point downward, are being over-ridden. Activity has continued to expand at a rapid pace, with steel mill operations touching 56 per cent of capacity, as compared with 53 per cent a week earlier.

"Operations in several lines are now at the highest level in two years. The Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production this year did not cross the 1932 level until April. According to the preliminary estimate for June, activity was 35 per cent greater than in the corresponding 1932 month, and fully as great as in June, 1931.

"In the final week of June, output of automobiles reached the highest level in more than two years. July production promises to closely approximate that of June, in sharp contrast with a normally rapid seasonal decline. Railway freight loadings, which barely exceeded the corresponding 1932 figure during the second week in May, are currently nearly 30 per cent above those of a year ago. Electric power output, in the week ended July 1, exceeded production of a year ago by 13.7 per cent and also went above the level of two years ago.

"Expanding volumes have been accompanied by rising prices in several directions. Cement has again been advanced in many parts of the Mid-west, and independent oil companies raised crude petroleum quotations sharply last week. The trend of finished products generally is now definitely upward, having lagged behind the raw materials. Further stimulus to advance ordering in anticipation of fall and winter needs is indicated."

Dividends

Administered Fund, Incorporated, authorized a distribution of 11 cents a share, less the new 5 per cent federal tax, which makes an amount of 10.45 cents a share, payable July 15 to stock of record July 10.

Virginian Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Adams-Millis Corporation declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 21. Dividend on the common was omitted April 7, 1933. Prior to that time the company had been paying 50 cents quarterly on the common.

United States Foreign Securities Corporation, an investment trust, declared a dividend of $3 on the first preferred stock, reducing accumulations to $4.50. The disbursement is payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 22.

One WOMAN kept a LIST

Calls
To inquire for Mary
For help the night Junior was sick
To make appointments (Bridge - movies - visits)
To plumber for leaky pipe
To Whites (congratulations)
To grocery store
During my illness (cancelling plans) (drug store) (to friends)
Calls to Mother
To get train time
Business calls by John
Calls by children
Cost of telephone for one month $3.25

ONE woman listed telephone calls made in her home for a month. Then she checked the importance of the calls against the amount of her bill.

She found that the telephone was tied in with every family activity. Without it, the whole household would have been disarranged, slowed up, shorn of pleasure and protection.

And the cost was so small compared to service rendered! One job her husband got by telephone would easily have paid the bill.

The use made of telephone service varies in detail among families, but is generally similar in range and variety. And always, the telephone is *there*, ready to serve, to earn, to protect.

Come in or call our Business Office today to ask about service. You can call us without charge from any Public Telephone

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Willing Loses To Coville In Canadian Golf

Other Five United States Players Advance in Amateur Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 12—The defeat of Dr. Oscar F. Willing of Portland, Ore., runnerup for the United States amateur championship in 1929, was the big upset of the first round of match play in the Canadian amateur championship here, Tuesday. He lost to Cecil Coville of this city by 1 up. The 16 matches in the first round produced a number of one-sided contests, three being over before the twenty-eighth tee and some going the full distance of 36 holes.

Willing was the only United States player to meet defeat. Frank Dolp, Dr. Cliff Baker of Portland, Jack Finger of San Francisco, Albert Campbell, winner of the recent Pacific Northwest title, and Harry Givan of Seattle all winning their matches. Baker had to go the full distance; but the other four won with comparative ease.

C. C. Fraser of Montreal, a former champion, was defeated by Alan Taylor of Victoria, runnerup to Campbell for the Pacific northwest title. Four eastern Canada entrants passed their first tests. Gordon Taylor of Montreal, the defending champion, won easily; but the three Ontario survivors, Jack Cameron, Fred G. Hoblitzel and John S. Lewis all had to come from behind. Hoblitzel was 4 down after nine holes, but won 5 and 4; while Lewis won 5 and 4 after being all square at the end of the morning round and Cameron came strong in the afternoon to win after 36 holes.

Stan Leonard of Vancouver, who lost to Campbell, was the only one of the leaders in Monday's qualifying round to meet defeat. He was 4 down after nine holes and was unable to reduce the deficit. Bobby Reith, the 18-year-old medalist, and Ken Black, of Vancouver, two of the strongest Canadian contenders, won by one-sided scores, Black having to play only five holes of the second round. The summary:

Canadian Amateur Golf Championship
First Round

Jack Cameron, Mississauga, Toronto, defeated Jimmy Todd, Victoria, 1 up.
Bobby Reith, Winnipeg, defeated Stew Vickers, Calgary, 11 and 10.
Alan Taylor, Victoria, defeated C. C. Fraser, Montreal, 6 and 5.
Frank Dolp, Portland, Ore., defeated James Bell, Vancouver, 6 and 5.
Cecil Coville, Vancouver, defeated Dr. O. F. Willing, Portland, Ore., 1 up.
Fred G. Hoblitzel, Lambton, Toronto, defeated George Thomas, Vancouver, 5 and 3.
Jack Finger, San Francisco, defeated Edwin Innes, Montreal, 8 and 7.
Albert Campbell, Seattle, defeated Stan Leonard, Vancouver, 6 and 5.
John S. Lewis, Brantford, Ont., defeated R. W. C. Hopkins, Vancouver, 5 and 4.
Dr. Cliff Baker, Portland, Ore., defeated H. C. Nicholl, Penticton, 1 up.
Richard Moore, Vancouver, defeated Bud Donovan, Winnipeg, 1 up.
Ken Black, Vancouver, defeated George Boeckh, Yorkdowns, Toronto, 14 and 13.
Don Gowan, Vancouver, defeated Harvey Day, Edmonton, 9 and 8.
Gordon Taylor, Montreal, defeated Dewey Greatrex, Vancouver, 9 and 8.
Jack Moryson, Vancouver, defeated Whit Matthews, Edmonton, 5 and 3.
Harry Givan, Seattle, defeated Mac. O'Neil, Vancouver, 11 and 10.

Aknusti and Meadow Larks Win at Polo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., July 12—The 12-goal series of the Meadow Brook Club polo tournaments, for the Hempstead Cups, was brought up to the semifinal round yesterday, when the remaining second-round matches were played.

Aknusti, composed entirely of members of the Gerry family, emerged victorious over Princemere, by the slightest of margins, though this was partly due to a handicap of one goal received by the losers. The score was 10 to 9, and this was not settled until the final chukker after the winners had tied the score in the fifth. In the other game, the Meadow Larks, with young Skiddy von Stade still displaying his sensational performance of the higher-goal events, swamped the Vipers, 13 to 7, also allowing the losers one goal. Jack Peabody, another junior, was also brilliant at No. 1, and was the high scorer for the team, with 5 goals to his credit. The summary:

Hempstead Cups—Second Round

Pos.	Aknusti	Princemere
No. 1	Edward Gerry	L. S. Butler
No. 2	E. T. Gerry	W. H. Wood
No. 3	R. L. Gerry Jr.	Harry East
Back	Henry Gerry	P. H. Prince Jr.

Score—Aknusti 10, Princemere 9. Goals—Elbridge Gerry 3, R. L. Gerry 2, Henry Gerry for Aknusti; Butler 4, East 3, Wood, handicap for Princemere. Referee—Richard Allison. Time—Six 7½-minute chukkers.

Pos.	Meadow Larks	Vipers
No. 1	John Peabody Jr.	Townsend Martin
No. 2	F. S. von Stade Jr.	Fred Wettach
No. 3	C. T. Hill	Bradley Martin Jr.
Back	J. C. Rathborne	T. Q. Preece

Score—Meadow Larks 13, Vipers 7. Goals—Peabody 5, von Stade 3, Rathborne 4, Hill for Meadow Larks; Wettach 3, Preece 2, B. Martin handicap for Vipers. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Six 7½-minute chukkers.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	55	38	.591
Toronto	53	39	.576
Rochester	53	39	.576
Baltimore	48	46	.511
Montreal	44	46	.489
Albany	41	53	.436
Buffalo	41	53	.436
Jersey City	33	54	.379

Results July 11

Montreal 4, Baltimore 3.
Buffalo 10, Albany 4.
Rochester 8, Newark 1.
Jersey City 5, Toronto 2.

Favorites Advance In Griswold Trophy Golf Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 12—With all of the favorites coming through the first round of match play in the annual Griswold Trophy competition for women, on the links of the Shenecossett Country Club, yesterday, the second round promised some excellent matches with still a chance of the trophy being removed from competition as the two players who have already won two legs on the prize are still in the running for the one more victory that will give permanent possession.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of the Merion Cricket Club and winner of the trophy twice before, advanced to the second round yesterday, by defeating Helen M. Downey of Springfield, in the first round, 5 and 4. Edith Quier of the Reading Country Club, the other double-winner, also won rather easily from Mrs. Marshall L. Hitt of the home club, 4 and 3.

Jane Broadwell of the Longmeadow Country Club, East Springfield, Mass., winner of the qualifying-round gold medal, kept in the competition by defeating Bette Waterhouse of Warwick Country Club, 2 and 1. Kathryn A. Bragaw of the Essex County Country Club, easily defeated Mrs. W. B. Hurst Jr. of the Elkridge Club, Woodbrook, N. J., 6 and 5; while Jane Brooks of the Rockland Country Club, Sparkhill, N. Y., defeated Mrs. J. B. Bausher, Montclair Golf Club, 8 and 7. The summary:

Griswold Trophy Golf Competition—First Round

Jane Broadwell, Longmeadow C. C., defeated Bette Waterhouse, Warwick C. C., 2 and 1.
Kathryn A. Bragaw, Essex County C. C., defeated Mrs. W. B. Hurst Jr., Elkridge Club, 6 and 5.
Helen Waterhouse, Warwick C. C., defeated Lucille Parsons, Shenecossett C. C., 2 and 1.
Mrs. Edgar H. Arnold, Madison C. C., defeated Mrs. Charles Buckholz, Wilkesboro C. C., 2 up.
Mrs. John L. Welch, Point Judith C. C., defeated Mrs. Frederick K. Davis, Massasoit C. C., 1 up (19 holes).
Mrs. Charlotte T. Scheidt, Plymouth, defeated Mrs. Lonee Jenkins, Richmond Country C. C., 8 and 7.
Mary B. Fine, Shenecossett C. C., defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket Club, 1 up (19 holes).
Jane Brooks, Rockland C. C., defeated Mrs. J. G. Bausher, Montclair C. C., 8 and 7.
Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Merion C. C., defeated Helen M. Downey, C. C. of Springfield, 5 and 4.
Carol T. Smith, Hartford G. C., defeated Mrs. C. J. Downey, Springfield, 6 and 5.
Mrs. N. S. Goldberger, Hollywood G. C., defeated Mrs. Vera L. Anderson, Putnam, 6 and 4.
Mrs. Herbert Kottek, Hollywood G. C., defeated Mrs. Wister Randolph, Gulph Mills G. C., 1 up.
Edith Quier, Reading G. C., defeated Mrs. M. L. Hitt, New York, 4 and 3.
Jean Bauer, Metacomet G. C., defeated Mrs. Hazel H. Martelle, Hartford G. C., 5 and 4.
Mrs. E. H. Fitler, Gulph Mills G. C., defeated Mrs. E. E. Wetherill, Huntington Valley C. C., 4 and 3.
Mrs. L. DeK. Phelps, Misquamicut G. C., defeated Mrs. J. M. Cox, Philadelphia C. C., 5 and 4.

Stark and Grigorieff Tied for First Place

Intercollegiate Chess Championship
Standing

Player and College	Points Won	Lost
M. C. Stark, Harvard	3	0
Vladimir Grigorieff, Chicago	3	0
N. D. Beckhardt, C. C. N. Y.	2	0
Harold Cutler, New York	2½	1½
W. E. Lamb Jr., California	2	1
J. J. Naviski, Maine	1½	1½
J. D. Matheson, West Point	1½	1½
M. E. Valk, Wisconsin	1½	2½
Seymour Osher, Illinois	1	1
E. M. Borsodi, Yale	1	2
R. E. Carlson, Northwestern	0	3
Robert Wilson, Hillsdale	0	3

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 12—Three matches were decided and three adjourned here yesterday at the intercollegiate chess championship, held at "a Century of Progress." Vladimir Grigorieff of University of Chicago moved into a tie for first place with 3 won and 0 lost when he defeated Robert E. Wilson of Hillsdale College. The Chicagoan shares the lead with Martin C. Stark of Washington, D. C., representing Harvard University. The latter adjourned with Nathan D. Beckhardt of New York.

Intercollegiate Chess Championships—Fourth Round

John D. Matheson, West Point, defeated Reynold E. Carlson, Northwestern.
Vladimir Grigorieff, Chicago, defeated Robert Wilson, Hillsdale.
Justin J. Naviski, Maine, adjourned with Willis E. Lamb, California.
Melvin E. Valk, Wisconsin, drew with Harold Cutler, New York.
Seymour Osher, Illinois, adjourned with Edward M. Borsodi, Yale.
Martin C. Stark, Harvard, defeated Nathan D. Beckhardt, College of the City of New York.

Open Roller Skating Salon

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 12—Roller skating, which has been growing popular steadily since the Central Park Mall was opened to its devotees, took another step toward development as a sport, when a salon for the enjoyment of the exercise was opened at Essex House, facing the park, yesterday evening. Signor Armando Petruzelli, former champion of Rome and Paris, is in charge, and proved an expert performer, with several of his pupils also exhibiting the grace and skill which is promised as the sport increases. Sporting goods houses also report a constant increase in the demand for skates, so that they are busy making and importing the skates.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	49	32	.605
Minneapolis	47	38	.553
Indianapolis	41	39	.513
St. Paul	44	42	.512
Toledo	43	42	.506
Louisville	40	43	.482
Milwaukee	36	44	.450
Kansas City	34	54	.386

Results July 11

Louisville 6, Kansas City 5.
Minneapolis 14, Columbus 6.
St. Paul 6, Toledo 4.
Indianapolis 8, Milwaukee 1.
Indianapolis 7, Milwaukee 6.

Miss Vahey Sets Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 12—Rosamond Vahey of Concord set a new women's competitive record for the Tedesco Country Club course, yesterday, when she turned in a card of 80, in the opening round of the championship flight of the invitation four-ball tournament for women. She was out in 40 and home in the same number. The former record was 83 made by Dorothy Hunter, Albemarle Golf Club.

Carews Captured Golf Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., July 12—J. J. Carew and Howard Carew of Baltusrol carded a 36-hole score of 79, 86—165 to win the father-and-son golf championship of the New Jersey State Golf Association at the Ridgewood Country Club here yesterday. Sheppard Homans and Gene Homans of Englewood were second with 85, 82—167.

Barry Wood Wins From H. Culley in Longwood Tennis

Sam Lee Puts Hines Out In a Surprise Match at 6—0, 6—2

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 12—Only four of the seeded players remained in the quarterfinal round singles competition in the forty-first annual Longwood Bowl lawn tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Glub here as the result of the third round yesterday. The first, second, fourth and fifth in the select list reached the round of eight after a day crowded with matches when rain on the day before postponed a number of contests.

The top-seeded left-handed player from Utica, N. Y., Richard T. Murphy, who attended Harvard before graduating from Hamilton College this spring, yesterday defeated Edward H. Sutter of New Orleans, younger brother of Clifford S. Sutter, at 6—1, 6—3, in the third round and will face W. Barry Wood Jr. of Milton, Mass., one of Harvard's former star athletes, in the quarterfinal. Murphy outstroked his Tulane University opponent, but the match was closer than the score indicates.

Barry Wood appeared to be outplayed yesterday when Henry Culley of Santa Barbara, Calif., sixth in the seeded list, played rings around him in the first set. Wood displayed the staying powers he learned in other sports when he attacked in the second and third sets to overcome the cannonball service and sharpshooting tactics of the Californian. Wood's service in the third set was a big factor in his advance.

Sam Lee of Berkeley, Calif., and Stanford University, furnished the other upset of the day when he defeated Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., and the University of North Carolina, with the loss of only two games and both of them in the final set. A week ago at the Agawam Hunt Club Hines defeated Lee in three straight sets.

Martyn Buxby of Miami, Fla., and the University of Texas, the second seeded player, who is in the top half of the draw, faces Thomas D. Flynn of Bayside, N. Y., a Princeton University graduate, as the result of his second and third-round victories yesterday. Buxby defeated Oliver Straus of New York, 6—1, 6—1, and followed up that match with a 6—1, 6—0 victory over Louis H. Hobbs of Newport, R. I. Flynn scored victories in two rounds, defeating Henry R. Guild of Brookline, Mass., in the second, 3—6, 8—6, 6—1, and D. P. Robinson Jr., 6—3, 6—1, in the third.

Joseph L. Coughlin of San Francisco, the fourth seeded player, advanced yesterday and will meet Malcolm T. Hill of Waban, Mass., the fifth seeded contestant. Coughlin won two matches yesterday afternoon, defeating Norcross S. Tilney of Orange, N. J., and Princeton University, 9—7, 6—1 and Donald Morrison of Newport, R. I., 7—5, 6—4. Hill had only one singles match yesterday but was forced to play three sets to defeat Lindley W. Tiers Jr. of Cooperstown, N. Y., another Princeton student, at 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Forty-First Annual Longwood Bowl Lawn Tennis Tournament

Singles—Second Round

Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., defeated Oliver Straus, New York, 6—1, 6—1.
Louis H. Hobbs, Newport, R. I., defeated John Reuter, Brookline, 3—6, 8—6, 6—1.
Thomas D. Flynn, Bayside, N. Y., defeated Henry R. Guild, Brookline, Mass., 6—2, 6—0.
D. P. Robinson Jr., Brookline, Mass., defeated Edward deGray, Astoria, N. Y., 6—2, 8—10, 6—0.
Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Norcross S. Tilney, Orange, N. J., 9—7, 6—1.
Donald Morrison, Newport, R. I., defeated John Nogrady, Brooklyn, 6—4, 6—4.
Lindley W. Tiers Jr., Cooperstown, N. Y., defeated Casper Nannes, New Brunswick, N. J., 6—4, 6—1.
Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated Herbert G. Shaw, Boston, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.
Sam Lee, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Walter M. Levitan, Dorchester, Mass., 6—4, 6—0.
G. Frederick Roll, Philadelphia, defeated Marcus Hecht, New York, 7—9, 6—2, 7—5.
Edward Andrews, Fairhaven, Mass., defeated John S. Nicholl, Brookline, Mass., 4—8, 6—4, 6—4.

Third Round

Buxby defeated Hobbs, 6—1, 6—0.
Flynn defeated Robinson, 6—3, 6—1.
Coughlin defeated Morrison, 7—5, 6—4.
Malcolm T. Hill, Waban, Mass., defeated Tiers, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.
Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., defeated Edward H. Sutter, New Orleans, 6—1, 6—3.
W. Barry Wood Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated Henry Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.
Lee defeated Hines, 6—0, 6—2.
Roll defeated Andrews, 8—6, 9—7.

Doubles—First Round

Oliver Straus and John Nogrady defeated R. Thurber and Stevens, 6—1, 6—2.
H. Fuller and E. Fuller defeated Butterfield and White, 8—6, 7—5.
DeGray and Blanchard defeated Drake and McIntire, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.
Plimpton and Niles defeated Pipes and Butler, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.
Guibord and Crowell defeated D'Ary and Spencer, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.
Norwood and Johnson defeated Tunis and Pfaffman, 8—6, 3—6, 6—2.
Robinson and Benedict defeated Lott and Tilden 3d, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5.

Second Round

Levitan and Harris defeated Cram and Ashley, 6—1, 6—1.
Reuter and Roosbach defeated Shaw and Ingalls, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.
Flynn and Palmer defeated Nannes and Morrison, 6—3, 8—6.
Murphy and Tilney won from Turner and Turner by default.
Hill and Fitch won from Gray and Higgins by default.
Banks and Nicholl defeated Horner and Pulfrey, 6—4, 6—3.
Sullivan and Rodman defeated Hose and Moss, 6—4, 6—4.
Fenno and Jansen defeated Farrar and Benson, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3.
Buxby and Welten defeated Norris and Roberts, 6—7, 6—0.
Lee and Tiers defeated Caney and Guild, 13—11, 6—1.
Sutter and Cram defeated Carter and Webster, 6—4, 8—6.
Coughlin and Culley defeated Farrin and Howard Jr., 8—7, 7—5, 8—6.

June Beebe Takes Lead in the Women's Medal-Play Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNETKA, Ill., July 12—June Beebe of Olympia Fields Country Club, recent winner of the western open championship, took the lead here yesterday in the 72-hole medal play title tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association. Miss Beebe made a card of 41-39—80, which was added to her opening round of 83 to make a total of 163.

Rena Nelson of Exmoor C. C., who set the pace in their first round with a 79, one over women's par for the Sunset Ridge Country Club course, took 7 more strokes in the second round. Her total of 165 left her two strokes behind Miss Beebe. Jane Weiller of Northmoor C. C., who took Miss Beebe to the finals in the recent western open, was six strokes behind her rival with 86-83—169.

The title-defender, Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt Jr., of Northmoor C. C., was in the Weiller class with 85-84, while a former medal champion, Mrs. Melvin Jones of Lincolnshire C. C., had 82-89—171. The cards:

Player and club	1st Rd.	2d Rd.	Ttl.
June Beebe, Olympia Fields C. C.	83	80	163
Rena Nelson, Exmoor C. C.	79	86	165
Helen MacMorran, Indian Hill C. C.	82	84	166
Mrs. H. A. Pardue, Minneapolis	83	85	168
Jane Weiller, Northmoor C. C.	86	83	169
Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt Jr., Northmoor C. C.	85	84	169
Mrs. Melvin Jones, Lincolnshire C. C.	82	89	171
Mrs. Lillian K. Zech, Tam O'Shanter	85	87	172
Marie Reimer, Milwaukee, Wis.	83	89	172
Mildred Hackl, Midlothian C. C.	88	85	173
Mrs. Charles Dennehy Jr., Onwentsia	85	90	175
Mrs. P. W. Fiske, DeKalbe, Ill.	91	86	177
Marge Rosslein, Nordic C. C.	88	90	178
Mrs. J. H. Indig, Mohawk C. C.	90	89	179
Mrs. R. I. Bullard, S'ngfield, Ill.	93	87	180
Priscilla Carver, Exmoor C. C.	90	90	180
Mrs. L. W. Mida, Butterfield C.C.	89	92	181
Jane Gage, La Grange, Ill.	94	88	182
Jean Armstrong, Indian Hill G. C.	93	89	182
Mrs. D. W. Norton, G'view G.C.	92	91	183
Mrs. R. J. Kohn, St. Louis, Mo.	92	92	184
Mrs. W.F. Raerther, Exmoor C.C.	86	99	185
A. Webster, Leavenworth, Kan.	93	94	187
Mrs. H. E. Foreman, Lake Shore	91	96	187
Mrs. S. A. Stein, Lake Shore	98	87	185
Mrs. R. G. Bennet, Skokie C. C.	92	95	187
Mary Pietsch, Glenview G. C.	97	92	189
Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Evanston G. C.	96	93	189
Elizabeth Wing, Glenview G. C.	91	98	189
Mrs. W. L. Graham, New York.	94	97	191

Tuesday's Scores In First-Class Cricket

LONDON, July 12 (Canadian Press)—Closing scores in first-class cricket matches concluded yesterday follow:

At Chesterfield—Derby 513 for eight declared (Worthington 200 not out, Storer 59), Worcestershire 83 and following on 196 (Mitchell five for 20 and six for 44, Worthington four for 48, Nawab of Pataudi 64).

At Leeds—Yorkshire 349 for seven declared (Leyland 192, Liddell four for 59), Northamptonshire 63 and following on 135 (Verity seven for 35 and six for 67).

At Bristol—Gloucestershire 464 for five declared (Binfield 181 not out, Hammond 120, Dacre 78), Surrey 44 and following on 318 (Hammond six for 26, Goddard four for 17 and five for 67, Gregory 164.)

At Taunton—Somerset 149 and 188 (James Langridge six for 44 and seven for 64), Sussex 313 for nine declared and 25 for five (Bowley 134, John Langridge 63, Young six for 62).

At Leicester—Lancashire 455 for nine declared (Hopwood 140, Washbrook 55, Iddon 68), Leicestershire 215 and following on 155 (Iddon four for 27 and Berry 61, Bennett four for 49).

At Folkestone—Essex 252 and 190 for eight (Freeman four for 68 and five for 56, and Nichols 50, Cutmore 78 not out), Kent 329 (Valentine 127, Todd 72).

At Cardiff—Glamorgan 228 and 234 for nine (Mayer four for 41 and D. A. Davies 90, Turnbull 75, Paine five for 65), Warwickshire 358 for four declared (Kilner 145, Wyatt 86, Croom 59).

At Lord's—Oxford University 164 (Jeuanghir Khan four for 54) against Cambridge. (Interrupted by rain.)

Tie in Kinnaird Rifle Shoot

BISLEY, Eng., July 12 (Canadian Press Cable)—Under bad shooting conditions, Quartermaster Sergeant Doidge of the Royal Marines and Flight Lieutenant Cresswell of the Royal Air Force finished in a tie for the Kinnaird service rifle shoot yesterday, each getting a highest possible score of 35. The Canadian Shield, a competition for teams of four men serving in His Majesty's forces, and shot concurrently with the Queen Mary's Prize, was won by the team from H. M. S. Excellent. They had an aggregate of 656 out of a possible 800 to take the Challenge Shield, worth nearly $400, donated by the Dominion of Canada 20 years ago.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	56	35	.615
Nashville	49	42	.538
New Orleans	47	41	.534
Birmingham	48	45	.516
Chattanooga	45	46	.495
Atlanta	43	49	.467
Knoxville	39	48	.448
Little Rock	35	56	.385

Results July 11

Atlanta 13, Knoxville 5.
New Orleans 8, Birmingham 0.
Chattanooga 11, Memphis 3.
Little Rock 11, Nashville 5.
Little Rock 5, Nashville 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	50	27	.649
New York	49	30	.620
Philadelphia	40	39	.506
Chicago	40	40	.500
Detroit	38	43	.469
Cleveland	38	44	.463
Boston	33	45	.423
St. Louis	32	52	.381

Results July 11

New York 5, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 9, Washington 3.
Philadelphia 6, Cleveland 4.
Boston 2, Detroit 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	44	32	.579
St. Louis	43	36	.544
Chicago	44	38	.537
Pittsburgh	41	37	.526
Boston	41	39	.513
Brooklyn	35	41	.461
Philadelphia	33	45	.423
Cincinnati	34	47	.420

Results July 11

St. Louis 2, New York 1.
Boston 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 3.
Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 1 (11 innings).

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	59	41	.590
Portland	58	41	.586
Los Angeles	57	41	.582
Hollywood	56	42	.571
Oakland	48	53	.465
Missions	45	56	.446
Seattle	37	59	.385
San Francisco	37	62	.374

Results July 11

Hollywood 3, Missions 0.
Oakland 3, Portland 2.
Seattle 4, Sacramento 3.
Los Angeles 8, San Francisco 2.

Weather Stops Cricket

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., July 12 (Canadian Press)—The three-day cricket match between West Indies and Nottinghamshire was drawn yesterday when a terrific storm swept the field and forced abandonment of the match just as the second innings was getting under way. West Indies had 314 and 6 for no wickets, and Nottinghamshire 273 when play was stopped.

German Defeats Stoefen

BERLIN, July 12 (AP)—Baron Gottfried von Cramm, German veteran, defeated Lester R. Stoefen, one of America's touring tennis delegation, 8—10, 6—4, 6—1, 8—6, yesterday in a tournament at the Rotweiss Club. Stoefen paired with Clifford S. Butler of New Orleans to win in doubles from the German team of Henkel and Goepfert, 6—4, 12—10.

Kay Winthrop Is Victor in Third Round Battle

Baroness Levi, the Misses Cruickshank, Marble and S. Palfrey Win

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 12—Two of the four seeded players in the annual women's invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club advanced here this morning in singles play, while one was defeated and the other was scheduled to appear in an afternoon match as an added feature of the Longwood Bowl tournament for men.

Katharine Winthrop of Boston upset the seeded list when she defeated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, the eighth ranking player in the United States, after a three-set match. Mrs. Van Ryn, the former Marjorie K. Gladman of California, won the first set after extra games at 7—5. Miss Winthrop, who ranks No. 4 in the national junior list, battled hard in the second and third sets, which she won at 6—4, 6—3.

Baroness Levi of New York and Rome, who has had a winning streak on eastern courts this summer, won an easy match from Alice C. Francis of Orange, N. J. The score was 6—1, 6—2.

Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., the second seeded player, won a 6—2, 6—1 victory over Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, L. I., N. Y., and Alice I. Marble of San Francisco, the other seeded player (No. 3) to win this morning, defeated a fellow Californian in Dr. Esther Bartosh of Los Angeles, at 6—0, 6—2.

Eunice Dean of Houston, Texas, who uses a cut stroke from almost every angle, outlasted Grace Surber of New York in the long-drawn-out affair, which went to three sets. The score was 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass, who is outside the seeded list, scored a 6—2, 6—1 victory over Mrs. Gerson Hirsch of New York, a former Californian, while another local player, Dorrance H. Chase of Dorchester, took Carolyn Roberts of New York into camp at 6—2, 6—2.

The top seeded player, Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, and Anne Page of Philadelphia, had to wait until afternoon for their match.

Longwood Cricket Club Women's Invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament

First Round

Barbara Stoddard, New York, defeated Mrs. Robert H. Morris, Boston, 6—0, 2—6, 6—4.
Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, defeated Edith Betts, New York, 6—0, 6—2.
Eunice Dean, Houston, Texas, defeated Mrs. Seth T. Crawford, Boston, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Clare Smith, Bramford, Conn., 6—2, 6—3.
Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Virginia Ellis, Brookline, Mass., 6—2, 6—2.
Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, Mass., defeated Frances Herron, Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—6.
Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Margaret G. (Polly) Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 6—2, 6—2.
Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Cecilia Riegel, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—3.
Katharine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Barbara Stoddard, New York, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.
Baroness Levi, New York, defeated Elizabeth Delke, Altadena, Calif., 6—2, 6—1.
Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Theodosia Smith, Pasadena, Calif., 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.
Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, defeated Otillie Gaertner, Brookline, 6—1, 6—2.
Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, defeated Virginia Cross, Providence, R. I., 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.
Grace Surber, New York, defeated Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson, Washington, Penna., 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.
Eunice Dean, Houston, Texas, defeated Fanny Goodyear, Springfield Center, N. Y., 6—4, 6—1.
Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Rosamond Newton, Brookline, 6—0, 6—1.
Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y., defeated Mrs. William M. Martin, Brookline, 6—2, 6—2.
Sarah Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., 6—1, 6—2.

Third Round

Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, Mass., defeated Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, N. Y., 6—2, 6—2.
Katharine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.
Baroness Levi, New York, defeated Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., 6—1, 6—2.
Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, defeated Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—2.
Eunice Dean, Houston, Texas, defeated Grace Surber, New York, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.
Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, L. I., N. Y., 6—2, 6—1.
Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mrs. Gerson Hirsch, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

Southern Tennis Halted

ATLANTA, July 12 (AP)—Rain forced a postponement of third-round matches in the southern tennis singles championships yesterday, but not until Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, seeded No. 1, and Jack Simpson, both of Atlanta, had won their way into the fourth round. Grant, who won his fourth southern championship back in 1930, brushed aside C. R. Ault, of Birmingham, 6—0, 6—1. Simpson defeated Pierre Howard, 8—1, 6—2. Henry Prusoff, of Seattle, seeded No. 5, the Pacific coast titleholder, breezed through the second round, beating Bob Edwards, of West Point, N. Y., 6—1, 6—0. In the other second-round matches Ramsey Potts, of Memphis, the southern junior champion, defeated Red Terrell, of Birmingham, 5—7, 9—7, 6—3, and Merrimon Cunninggin beat Sterling Williams, of Austin, Texas, 6—2, 6—4.

Sydney Has Olympic Hope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — Athletic circles have been stirred by the finding of a new Olympic hope who is steadily climbing toward the running high jump record established in America. The athlete in whom hope is centered is a Sydney University student, John Patrick Metcalfe, who recently cleared the bar at 6ft. 5¼in. Metcalfe, who is 21, weighs 12 stone and 5 pounds, and is not quite 5ft. 10in., is not only the greatest high jumper this country has ever produced, but is probably the greatest all-rounder as well. He puts the shot, hurls the discus and the javelin, broad jumps and hop, step and jumps, breaking records by the way, but high jumping is now his pet hobby.

Batchelder and Lynch Tied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 12—Joe Batchelder of the Charles River Country Club and Joe Lynch of the Albemarle Golf Club finished the first 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying round for the Massachusetts state amateur golf championship title at the Worcester Country Club, yesterday, tied at 74 strokes. Emory P. Stratton of the Charles River C. C. and James Dolan, Green Hill Golf Club, tied for third with 75 each. Edmund Kirouac of the Walpole Country Club, the present champion, turned in a card of 76.

Yankees Recall Devens

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 12—In an effort to bolster up their pitching staff, the New York Yankees have recalled Charles Devens from the Newark Club of the International League. To make room for the new acquisition the Yankees will send Don Brennan to Newark. Devens signed with the Yankees after completing his course at Harvard University last year, and this season was sent to Newark for seasoning. He led the minor league in strikeouts.

Complacency to Crime Costs $13,000,000,000 a Year

(Continued from Page 1)

when the sale of firearms is strictly regulated. There should be a general demand for federal control of this evil.

It is amazing what opposition develops to the passage of legislation looking to the curb of firearms. Every honest sportsman and many unthinking citizens protest at once.

Ousted in Defense

Times without number I have heard the Second Amendment to the Constitution quoted as a defense against firearm legislation. "The right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed," we are told. But these well-intentioned persons fail to discover that it is the Congress alone which cannot abridge this privilege. The right to regulate the possession of firearms remains in the states and the courts have held that such power can be exercised so far as individuals are concerned. This amendment, as the Supreme Court says, operates only so far as federal power is involved. Each state is free to regulate the use of firearms. But, as far as interstate shipments are concerned, there is ample federal power, and, up to now, unused power, to regulate interstate shipments of the weapons of crime.

One of the first of the remedial steps, as I view the treatment of crime, is to regulate rigidly the transportation of firearms. This can be done in such manner as not to interfere with the proper use of such implements.

Personally, I am much concerned over the youthful criminal. He is far more dangerous than the older, cautious and canny adult. The latter will take fewer chances than the youth.

I hate to preach. But I cannot refrain from making an appeal for the old-time virtues. The home life, particularly of the cities, is not what it was in the beginning of our history. Unless and until that is restored, we cannot hope to neutralize the growing tendency toward contempt of law and authority. The home and the church and the school have greater responsibilities resting upon them than ever before. Temptation in attractive forms is more aggressive than in cruder days.

**Roots In Childhood

World Powers Begin Isolating 'Puppet' State

(Continued from Page 1)

sirable to call the attention of its nationals to the special risks attendant upon the acceptance of concessions or appointments in Manchuria. Grounds for such warning might be found in the difficulty a state might experience in protecting its nationals, and in the probable attitude of the Chinese authorities with regard to the validity of such concessions or appointments.

It is recognized that the League verdict in the China-Japanese dispute does not prohibit nations or states belonging to the League from entering into contractural relations with anyone in Manchuria, nor from accepting concessions or appointments from the authorities established there.

Consul Replacement

Passports issued by "Manchoukuo" authorities cannot be accepted as valid by countries refusing to recognise the régime, nor can their consuls visa such a document. However, a resident of Manchuria desiring to go abroad might receive an identity paper or laissez-passer from the consul of the country which he wishes to visit. The same procedure might be adopted as regards countries of transit, or authorities of these countries might consent to visa the paper issued by the country of destination. In establishing the identity of the applicant, the consul might utilize passports or other documents issued by "Manchoukuo."

Consuls withdrawn from Manchuria can be replaced without infringing the rulings of the League Assembly. This would not constitute recognition of the present régime, since those agents are appointed for the purpose of keeping their governments informed and protecting their nationals. But governments should advise their consuls that so far as possible they should do nothing which could be interpreted expressly or by implication as a declaration that they regard the authorities established in Manchuria as the proper government of the country. For appointing consuls to this territory, useful precedents may be found in the situation at Canton, where the authorities have not, at certain times, recognized the authority of the central governments of China.

With regard to the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925, applications for the export to "Manchoukuo" of opium and other dangerous drugs should not be granted unless the applicant produces an import certificate of such a nature as to satisfy the government to which application is made that the goods in question are not to be imported for a purpose contrary to the Convention. A copy of the export authorization should accompany the consignment, but governments should refrain from forwarding a second copy to "Manchoukuo," since such action might be interpreted as a de facto recognition.

It is assumed by the committee that all governments will adopt the measures recommended or inform the League Secretary-General to the contrary.

Art Notes

Crafts and Posters

At the Germanic Museum, Harvard, one is likely to find a variety of displays these days making a trip to Cambridge well worth while. Running currently is the exposition of Bostonian Sculptors, held in the courtyard, of colored reproductions of early and modern German pictures, and of German posters and Norwegian crafts.

The reproductions, made according to most recent process, give us a very good idea of the originals—color, design, atmosphere. But the hand of the performer, however, is obliterated somewhat by the mechanism, which has a tendency to stereotype the pictures, to make them seem as though they were all made from the same pigment and lacked the modulations which are present in all handicrafts. However, if we cannot see originals of Dürer, Holbein, Lochner and others, these prove an efficient substitute.

The posters are particularly interesting, for they have their commercial function as well as artistic. German poster-makers have been the most courageous about employing the new abstract styles in their Gebrauchsgraphik. The geometrical forms suit the needs of clear, decisive patterning, which lends itself to the mechanical reproduction. How much better suited the posters are to the mechanical process than are the originals, we see in a neighboring room. These advertisements contrast with our travel posters in America, which are pictorial and conventionalized. We have not quite the courage to attempt these new modes, although we must admit they strike the fancy.

In cases, we may see some splendid examples of Orrefors glass, of Jensen silver, and Swedish potteries. It is gratifying to see such refinements of craft, and complete freedom of ideas in the matter of innovation. If there are too many craftsmen who imitate the past slavishly today, there are some, at least, who show ingenuity and willingness to experiment. The Orrefors glass is decorated by means of tinting in the glass itself, or by carefully etched figures, which are seen as a frieze.

D. A. S.

Reclamation Due In Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

goods resulting from lowered inventories and increased buying in anticipation of higher prices.

Shelves Nearly Empty

"The textile business spurt of the last few weeks is not merely seasonal. Merchants have been skimming along too close to the margin of demand, and with the prospective inflation of prices and increased demand they have sent out urgent calls to the mills, which will keep us busy for months to come.

"But you will find the mill owners in accord with the purpose of the textile code which aims to consider the needs of the industry as a whole."

Other operators were of the opinion that the new law would do away with a lot of inequalities in the industry and that individual conditions would influence the number of employees added to pay rolls as the result of reduced labor hours.

Approximately 120,000 workers will be affected in New England by the compulsory reduction in hours. While mill operators would not commit themselves to the accuracy of their estimates of reëmployment, some ventured a guess at about 40,000 men.

Several mills in the South were reported running on full schedule, one of them being completely sold out on all it can produce up to the last of October.

Question of Women's Hours

In Massachusetts the problem of woman labor is in the air, the Legislature being asked to suspend the law which prevents women, for their protection, from working in the mills later than 6 p. m. On the surface it would look as though the State was doing away with a statute which prevents the exploitation of women labor. Actually, the mill men want the law dropped in order to allow them to use women on the proposed 3 to 11 p. m. shift. Longer hours are not contemplated.

No increase in employment is expected in mills now on single shifts. Where employment and pay rolls are expected to be enlarged is in mills using the double shift. In other words the burden of heavier pay rolls will fall on the mills doing the most business.

In sounding a full note of coöperation with the Government in its plan, the mill operators recognize that its success depends upon building up a consumer purchasing power able to absorb what is generally considered a good normal market of textile products.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets report.
5:15 NBC, Buddy Rogers's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:15 NBC, Essex Ensemble.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
7:30 Grin and Bearit, songs.
7:45 NBC, MacDowell Program: talk, Mrs. Edward MacDowell.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 Talk, "Massachusetts Bay Colony," Dean Gleason Archer.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Goldman Band.
10:00 NBC, Willard Robison's Deep River Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Music Magic": soloists; orchestra.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Rainbow Reflections": soloists.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Al Bernard, minstrel man.
5:15 NBC Talk, Austin Strong, playwright.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:45 NBC, John Pierce, tenor.
7:00 NBC, Musical program.
7:15 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 Stage Show of the Air.
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 Salute program.
9:30 NBC, "One Man's Family," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, "The Skin of Joy," with Capt. "Dobbsie"; Alfred E. Smith, speaker.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:15 Electrical transcription.
5:30 CBS, "Skipps," sketch.
5:45 The Clown, with Betty and Bill.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Mildred Bailey; Eton Boys; orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, "The Voice of Experience."
8:15 "Clara, Bee and Eda," vocal trio.
8:30 "The Collapse and Revival of the London Economic Conference," James Roosevelt.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Street Singer program.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Pennsylvanians; "Mandy Lou."
10:30 Program from Boston Arena.
11:15 Announcements; news.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, "Meet the Artist," interview.
6:15 CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Russian Gypsy Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS and local dance music.
8:15 CBS, "Curtain Calls"; soloists, orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
8:45 "Master's Music Room."
9:00 Rhythm Twins, vocal.
9:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Theo Karle; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:45 p. m.—Sheehan's Irish Minstrels.
5:15 "The Wandering Minstrel."
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 "Sleepy Valley," sketch.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Studio string ensemble.
8:00 Hall Cline's Orchestra.
8:15 "Grumble and Grunt," sketch.
8:30 Studio program.
9:00 "Evening Reveries."
9:30 New Yorkers Orchestra.
10:00 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (930kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:00 p. m.—Newton Dramatic Club.
2:30 p. m.—"The Music Room."
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Musical programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
3:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Detroit game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Expanded Cabinet Ready for Action

(Continued from Page 1)

Administration some concern. The first of these points, and least serious, is the drive for cotton acreage reduction, which appears about to collapse, due to the unwillingness of cotton farmers to plow under part of a crop with prices rising.

New Lesson Needed

The agricultural adjustment administration's attitude to this today, as the deadline approached, was that perhaps cotton growers need one more lesson in the results of short-sightedness before they are ready for coöperative action. It is prepared to abandon the reduction and benefit scheme unless many more growers change their mind and the 10,000,000-acre total is completed.

If the plan is abandoned, according to economic experts here, the present rise in cotton prices which is considered almost entirely speculative, will immediately turn into another slump under the weight of one of the largest crops in recent years.

Far more important to both the White House and the entire recovery program is the necessity for speeding up the submission of codes of fair competition to the national recovery administration.

President Roosevelt confirmed reports that a general temporary code covering minimum wages and a shorter work week pending completion of separate industrial codes was under intensive study by the Administration.

The President was not certain whether such a code could be promulgated in the form of an arbitrary order to all industries or whether its adoption would have to be left to the voluntary willingness of industries to coöperate with the Federal Government in its drive toward national recovery.

Instead General Johnson is considering a drive to induce all industries to accept such a general code voluntarily. No force would be used except the force of public opinion which the General believes could be mobilized against those industries which refused to do their bit to win the most important step in the recovery battle.

First Definite Step

The federal construction projects of approximately $200,000,000 laid before President Roosevelt today by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and chairman of the special Cabinet board on public works, is the first batch of projects out of a possible total appropriation of $3,300,000,000.

The exact sum for the proposed list sent to the White House was not published and estimates varied from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000. Other projects will be recommended shortly, it is expected.

Mr. Ickes announced that he had named Col. Henry M. Waite, former city manager of Dayton, Ohio, as the first assistant in the public works administration.

The board, in addition to approving the list of federal building projects, also authorized the appointment of a sub-committee to allocate the $50,000,000 earmarked in the public works section of the recovery bill for the construction of highways, trails and bridges through federal parks, public land and Indian reservations.

Mr. Ickes indorsed the approval of the Bureau of Highways in the Department of Agriculture of plans submitted by Massachusetts, Ohio, and Utah for the expenditure of their allocation out of the $400,000,000 highways fund. The three states were allocated $26,276,400. A total of $22,330,101 was allocated for New York last week. The aggregate of these sums, according to estimates by the public works staff would provide jobs for over 1,367,055 man-weeks of direct employment on the 30-hour a week work basis. Indirect employment will be about twice as large.

Among other developments of the day was completion of tentative sugar production quotas by the Sugar Conference Central Committee with the purpose of getting the problem before the agricultural adjustment administration. Hearings for the lumber industry code were scheduled for July 20. Meanwhile General Johnson admitted that 48 hour maximum work week provision was so long he "wouldn't even consider it."

Georgia Mills See Help Coming in Textile Code

ATLANTA, July 12 (AP)—Possibility of employment next Monday under provisions of the textile industry code has brought hope to thousands of idle in Georgia's cotton mill centers.

Under terms of the code, work will be limited to 40 hours a week with a minimum wage of $12. That limitation of working hours means the mills must enlarge their forces and recall many former workers who have been without jobs for months.

Textile officials of Macon estimate application of the code will give 2000 jobs in that city. They expect their pay rolls and their labor costs to be doubled.

Mr. W. D. Anderson, president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, has announced his mills will add about 3000 to 3500 workers, making the total force number approximately 7000 to 7500. He estimated the pay roll under the new plan of operations would be $70,000 to $75,000 weekly.

If the same practice of doubling pay rolls is applied in the Augusta district, about 7000 will be given work. Approximately 7000 are employed now in mills of that district.

Thomas and LaGuardia Backed for Civic Posts

(Continued from Page 1)

cluded. "How can honest reform forces of the city afford to associate with the Republican Party under these circumstances?"

Dr. Holmes declared that the proposed ticket represented the two prerequisites to a victory over Tammany this year: First, that "the reform movement must be an independent movement, utterly divorced from machine politics," and, second, that it "must have leaders who have a record of independent political service, a knowledge of public affairs, the genius to stir the people and lead them to victory, and the ability to administer efficiently the affairs of the city when elected by the franchise of their fellow-citizens."

The reform forces of the city, Dr. Holmes holds, "cannot afford to be associated in any way with Sam Koenig and his allies, since they are quite as unworthy as Tammany itself." He maintains that a clean break from the Republican boss and the nomination of Mr. Thomas and Mr. LaGuardia would "capture the imagination of the city and win the support of all progressive elements in the fusion movement and of the Socialist Party as well."

In city affairs committee quarters, it was declared that Mr. Thomas would bring at least 100,000 Socialist votes to the ticket.

Simultaneously, with Dr. Holmes' announcement, Mr. Robert Moses, chairman of the Long Island State Park Commission and who has been well up toward the top of the list of Fusion mayoral possibilities, withdrew his name from consideration.

Fusion opinion as to Mr. Moses' availability was not unanimous, since there was an opinion that his close affiliation with Mr. Alfred E. Smith and the Roosevelt-Lehman governorship placed him too definitely in the Democratic category for a Simon-pure Fusion administration.

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Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE Next to Ritz Theatre

H. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
337 CENTRAL AVE., cor. Lincoln St.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION GLASSES FITTED
DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Eyesight Specialist Optometrist-Optician
Hours: 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Wednesday 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
3 SHERMAN PLACE
Near cor. of Central Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
HUDSON SHOE SHOP
519 BROADWAY BAYONNE, N. J.
Bayonne 3-6396

E. P. INGRAM
Plumbing and Heating
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
695 NEWARK AVENUE Jo. Sq. 2-1288

MAPLEWOOD

Ice Cream in Special Forms for Your DINNER PARTY
Homemade candy made fresh daily at
STRUBBE'S
MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

Elizabeth Arden, Dubarry, Pierre and Daggett & Ramsdell Toiletries for sale at
FOSTER'S DRUG STORE
MAPLEWOOD CENTRE Tel. So. Or. 2-0070

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 3-8340, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11 except Saturdays
470 PARK STREET

Grace M. Cunningham
Montclair's most exclusive Millinery Shop
Extraordinarily Low Prices
Prevail Throughout
497 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
WINDOW SHADES and AWNINGS
343 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 3-6308

Miss Everett, Inc.
493 Bloomfield Avenue
Cotton Dresses, $5.95
Hats, $1.95 up

KNIERING BROS. INC.
FUEL
COAL—OIL—COKE—WOOD
FERTILIZER and LAWN SEED

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
36 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

Post Office Delicatessen
397 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Specialists in Salads, Cold Cuts, Fine Cheese, Caviar, etc.

"HOB-NAIL" BOUDOIR LAMP WITH SHADE
95c
DAWTON'S Ltd.
"Colonial Reproductions"
36 SO. PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

Edgewood Cafeteria
30 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dieticians. We maintain a uniform high quality, offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

EMILY VANDER BYL
Marinello
Scientific Beauty Specialist
Reasonable Prices
HINCK BUILDING, ROOM 32
Tel. Montclair 2-5746

The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. CLEGG
Now located at
418 Bloomfield Ave.
Massman Building

WITTROCK'S
Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats
Mail Orders Filled
Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates, $1 lb.
Our Tea Room Cannot Be Excelled.
Luncheons and Dinners Served.
Two Stores: 19 Church St., Montclair, Montclair 2-3260; 262 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, Montclair 3-3484.

HENKE'S Inc.
JEWELERS Established 1880
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

E. W. ADAMS
Adams' Packard
General Automobile Repairing
304 GLENRIDGE AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 3-1666

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Permanent Wave $5.00 and $8.50
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.25
43 FAIRFIELD STREET (Watchung Plaza)
Phone Montclair 3-1262

NEWARK

BEAUTIFUL DRESSES
Popularly Priced
No Charge for Alterations
ROSANNE DRESS SHOP
20 WILLIAM ST., NEWARK, N. J.

THE 3 BEARS
551 ORANGE STREET
(Four doors from Tivoli Theatre)
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
FASHION-RITE-FROCKS
$2.95 ..... $3.95
Inexpensively priced.

NEW JERSEY

PATERSON

ALEXANDER HAMILTON
Cleaning, Dyeing and Tailoring
LOUIS RUMANA, Prop.
11 CLARK ST. Tel. Sherwood 2-1340
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
GLEN ROCK CLIFTON
FAIRLAWN HAWTHORNE

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
LEASING
RENTING
PROPERTY SERVICE
ELMON B. SEE
20-32 CHURCH ST.
PATERSON, N. J.
SHerwood 2-1150

PLAINFIELD

For Good Service & Moderate Prices
Consult the
Lightning Shoe Repair Company
204 EAST FRONT STREET
Opposite Strand Theater, Plainfield, N. J.
We call for and deliver—just phone
Plfd 3837

Plainfield Pastry Shop
306 W. FRONT STREET Tel. 6-8033
Our Home Made Pastries are freshly baked daily. Luncheons served. We specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes. Our pastries are sold at the Park Stores.
631 PARK AVE. Tel. 6-4098 for Delivery

PLAINFIELD DELICATESSEN
119 Watchung Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-3773

THE STATE TRUST CO.
EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
WEST FRONT ST. Tel. 6-3100

EVERGREEN DAIRY
FINE BUTTER, CHEESE and EGGS
Tel. 6-2382 183 E. Front Street

Blossom Hill Farms
GRADE "A" RAW MILK AND CREAM
ALSO PASTEURIZED MILK
Produced under rigid standard of cleanliness. Daily deliveries in Plainfield. Visit our farm at Lebanon.
M. J. Sheridan Jr. Phone 273, Lebanon, N. J.

RAHWAY

FRED'K SCHOENFELD
Specializing in Simmons Beds, Springs and Mattresses, Heywood-Wakefield Baby Carriages
90 IRVING STREET Tel. RAHWAY 7-0189

RIDGEFIELD PARK

KOPPERS COKE
SEABOARD COKE
FUEL OIL
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Tel. HACK. 2-0067

RIDGEWOOD

Ridgewood Hardware Co., Inc.
The Department Store of Over 20,000 Items.
Westinghouse Refrigerator Agency
9-13 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth Florist, Inc.
63 North Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760-4761

Park Confectaurant
74 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Good Meals Served at Reasonable Prices
SUNDAY DINNERS 60c and $1.00

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1308 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792 Open Evenings

Harper Method Shop
Care of the Scalp
PERMANENT WAVING
ANNA H. SMITH Tel. 6-1911
6 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE.

SUMMIT

SOFT WATER
NEW MONEL WATER SOFTENER NOW READY FOR YOUR HOME
Water Perfection Sales of N. J.
(Booklet on Request) Springfield, N. J.

WESTFIELD

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD WESTFIELD
Phone 2-1492
Coal—Hardware—Building Materials

Martin's
Toys and Sporting Goods
TOYS FOR VACATIONS
FISHING TUFFITS—SALT and FRESH WATER
146 EAST BROAD ST. Tel. 2-3675
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

For Safety and Service Plus
The Westfield Trust Co.

It Is A Saving to Use—
Lehigh Coal
The Coal That Satisfies
Lasts Longer Heats More Efficiently
ICE COAL WOOD
GEO. M. STEUERNAGEL
706 South Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1942

AT ONE TIME
A car owner used to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry service. Now he insists on everything in one place.
THIS IS THE PLACE
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO.
121-123 North Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1020

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES 80c LB.
Telephone WE 2-1198

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

IF it's a question of "FAMOUS" SHOES and "FAMOUS" FITTING shop at the
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

Appel JEWELER
Established 1865
H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ERIE

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READ
Coiffure Salon
913 PEACH STREET
ANNOUNCES
The New Artistic Waving Method
BELLE-BUCLE
beautiful curl
Which will be featured exclusively in our SALON
phone 69-116

Kitchen's Tire Service
"We are equipped to render you service surpassed by none"
FIRESTONE TIRES
Oil, Gas, Battery, Brakes
1802 PARADE ST. 1023 SASSAFRAS ST.

Friend's BEANS AND BROWN BREAD
CARL H. MEISER
MEAT MARKET
Mutual 23-637 29 West 7th Street
Erie, Pa.

Frank, Rescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
Women's Gold Stripe Pure Silk Hosiery, sheer, service sheer and service weight, $1.00

"We make our own candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us. Leave your order at
PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

You Will Always Find a Friendly Smile at
FORD E. O'DELL, Jeweler
107 WEST 9TH STREET Phone 40-361
"I'll be on the watch for you"

COAL—COKE
Right Time, Right Price, Right Place
Phone your order for delivery.
J. F. SIEGEL
PHONE 22-097

HARRISBURG

"Creme Lilas"
Our Own Vanishing Cream
GORGAS DRUG STORES
18 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT and COURT STREETS and
1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

George N. Barnes
Finest Table Supplies
SECOND STREET AT STATE
TELEPHONE 8790

PHILADELPHIA

MARY ANN BEAUTY SHOPPE
6042 WALNUT STREET
Eugene Permanent Waving
Other Methods $3.50 up
PHONE GRANITE 3539
Allegheny 0828 Res. Blvd. 811-W

FLOWERS
BELLE R. KINSLOE
17 NORTH 60TH ST. PHILADELPHIA
Deliveries Anywhere

PITTSBURGH

Eastman Kodak STORES, Inc.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks—Cine Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
Enlarging—Framing
606 WOOD STREET Atlantic 8221

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
No further away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Aves., Bellevue

READING

ST. LAWRENCE PASTEURIZED MILK
221 SOUTH 9TH STREET
Where home cooking is a reality!
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
536-547 Penn Street Reading, Pa.
"Nearly 22 Years on the Square"

COME IN AND TRY OUR
KARMELKORN
Seasoned Corn Home Made Candies
Fresh Orange Drink Lem-O-Blend
P. R. BAUMAN 7 NORTH SIXTH ST.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued)

HELEN DERMI
(Formerly at La Mode Beauty Shop)
Specialist in
BONAT & NATURELLE PERMANENT WAVING
No finger waving necessary—Price $2
NEW LOCATION
FREY and DERMITT
828 WASHINGTON ST., Reading
Phone 7632

B. & J. SAYLOR
The Freshest of Fruits and Vegetables
4th and PENN STREETS Tel.

Mobilgas — Mobiloil — U. S. Tires
BLUE SEAL STATIONS
Reading, Pa.

"WILLOW GLEN"
STONY CREEK MILLS
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
By Appointment
BRIDGE PARTIES
MISS MARION C. SEIDEL Phone 3-137

SCRANTON

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
including Paints and Varnishes
Also featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

Get in on Our First
FLORSHEIM Shoe Sale
For "Back to Quality" Buyers
6.85 and 7.85
Regularly $8.50 and $10
The HEINZ STORE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Automobile Insurance with Service
1923 North Main 506-7 Brooks Bldg.

SEWICKLEY

SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY
When a stranger tries to sell you stock, he prefers your bank account to his stock.

SEWICKLEY FLOWER SHOP
HUGH A. McMASTER, Mgr.
FLOWERS of QUALITY
503 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 788 and 789

LUCAS MEAT MARKET
"QUALITY" Our Motto
Live and Home Dressed Chickens
511 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 211
DELIVERY SERVICE

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized Home Appliance Dealer
Plumbing and Heating
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS

Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
MILK, CREAM, EGGS and BUTTER
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
SHREDDED WHEAT
436 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 434

"The best place to market after all"
Campney's Grocery
"CANADA DRY"
Pale Ginger Ale

UPPER DARBY

WIENER'S RESTAURANT
Chestnut Street at Garrett Road
Delicious Luncheons 25c and 35c. Platter Dinners 35c. Full Course Dinners 50c and 60c. No change in prices on Sundays.
SANDWICHES SALADS

Sherry's
Luncheon 35c
Full Course Dinner, 50c and 65c
MARKET AT 69TH STREETS

GERBER Shoe Repairing Service
69th St. Theatre Bldg., Phone Boulevard 197
Whittemore's Shoe Polishes
Shoes called for and delivered

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne
Phone Madison 530
INTERBORO LAUNDRY
All Family Laundry Services Including Damp Wash
Stewart Ave. at Hueston Road
West Philadelphia and Suburban Collection and Delivery

WILKINSBURG

AWNINGS
BEAUTY, COLOR, COMFORT
WALTER L. ZISCHKAU
524 OSBORNE ST. Valley 2332-J
Turtle Creek, Pa.

YORK

C. W. DIETZ
16-18 N. SHERMAN STREET
Milk and Cream
Try Our Guernsey Pasteurized Milk

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. Try them."
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
43-49 JEFFERSON AVE. YORK, PENNA.

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MONITOR advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

TIES 5c 12 dozen $7.20. Latest styles. Sample dozen 75c. Catalogue free. Traveling salesman wanted. Agents buy outright. ROYAL, 111F Fifth Ave., New York.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

CHICAGO 10 WEST ELM
Block Lake Shore Drive, new 20-story building unfurnished (carpeted floors); 10 minutes loop; 3-5 rooms from $48 upwards. also PENTHOUSE STUDIO (will furnish).

REAL ESTATE

JOST REALTY CO.
MANAGEMENT OF REAL ESTATE
COLLECTION OF RENTS
PERSONAL ATTENTION
113 N. 10th ST ST. LOUIS, MO.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED in all parts of United States; commission basis. CHURCH ORGAN CO., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR, bookkeeper, age 36, married, 8 years' public accounting experience, desires permanent connection with medium-sized, growing concern; will leave Chicago; salary open. A. G. CRANDALL, 307 S. Oak Park Ave., Chicago.

YOUNG AMERICAN, graduate Principia College; year study in Spain; speaks Spanish fluently; desires position American firm foreign business. X-16, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 2000, Chicago.

SUMMER BOARD

Sea Pines on Cape Cod
Delightful guest building on large estate bordering Cape Cod Bay; tennis, riding, golf, swimming; private beach; excellent cuisine; $15 week up. Brewster, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—1-8 rooms, furnished, unfurnished, $22.50 up; improvements, refrigeration; free auto service. W. E. COOPER, 336 Huntington Ave. KEN. 1830.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—5 rooms and alcove; floor in private home; near First Church. Park Place Tel. Lafayette 3-4650

BROOKLINE, Mass. (Coolidge Corner section)—4-5-6 rooms, modern and homelike; owners managed; $60 to $70; American adults only; references exchanged. William Jaques, Regent 3883-R.

CAMBRIDGE, 99 Magazine Street—6-room lower, large reception hall, heated, continuous hot water; janitor; perfect condition; reasonable. Univ. 9074-J.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to
The Mother Church, 536 and 541
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st), near Riverside Drive—Three rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio. Schuyler 4-5943.

WASHINGTON APTS.—Cut your hotel bill ½; 1-4 rms. beautifully furn.; weekly rates; free refrig.; parking; elevators, maid serv. 135 Washington St., Brighton, near Com. Ave. Sta. 2777.

ATTORNEYS

FREDERICK P. SCHENCK
GENERAL CIVIL PRACTICE
Collections and Trials. Probate.
Real Estate and Corporation Law.
25 Washington Place, East Orange, N. J.
Telephone Orange 3-4114

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SEDAN by hour, day or trip; reasonable rates; owner driver FRED A. D. MOULTON, BLU. 7405, 20 mins. from The Mother Church.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

LINCOLN SEDAN, 1926 model, good rubber, good paint, new battery, excellent condition; reasonable. MRS. ESTES, 35 West 9th St., Apartment 8 C. N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-7051.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FURNISHED housekeeping cottages, Belgrade Lakes. LEON C. GLEASON, Prop., Oakland, R. F. D. 1, Maine

LAKE NEWFOUND, N. H.—30 furnished bungalows to let; rooms and board; hospitality awaits you; send for descriptive folder; BUNGALO VILLAGE, B-15, BRISTOL, N. H.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MOUNTAINS—Large farm; beautiful spots for quiet study in woodland or by shady brook; delicious food; all conveniences; attractively furnished, $14 to $18 a week. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Booklet.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ATTRACTIVE, cheery home in beautiful Montclair, N. J.; exceptionally desirable section; convenient transit; established neighborhood. Phone Mtclr. 2-3112-R.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

NEW YORK CITY—Will let responsible person use furniture of 4 rooms for care of same; or will sell. University 4-4265.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call
N E AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
MAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—3795-W

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

We pay cash for OLD GOLD and JEWELRY
M. MILAN, 387 Washington Street
Room 317, Boston

PAYING GUESTS

CAN accommodate few guests appreciating refined home, beautiful surroundings; located Hills, Northern Jersey; good commuting. Box 206, Mahwah, N. J.

EXCELLENT board and rooms in my mountain home; reasonable. Address Miss M. F. ADAMS, Franconia, New Hampshire.

HARBOR OAKS
Private estate, L. I. Sound, 100 miles Manhattan; sandy beach, spacious porches, flower gardens; limited number guests; adults. Box 4, Grove Beach, Conn.

HOMESTEAD INN
MADISON, CONN.
Combination country and seashore, private beach, tennis courts; dine on porch in salt air; hospitable, comfortable; moderate in price; booklet on request.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—The Phoenix, American Plan, running water in rooms, bathing privilege, home cooking, fresh vegetables; moderate rates. MRS. C. M. ZIMMERMANN, 822 Park Place.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

JOHN A. CUMMINGS
Plumbing and heating; repairs, replacements, remodeling. 80 Keith St., West Roxbury, Mass.; tel. PARkway 6358-W.

RESORTS

GREENHITHE Vermont Woodstock
A delightful estate, ideal for rest and recreation, moderate rates. Illustrated booklet. WALTER S. MOORE

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

REAL ESTATE

LOUISE F. ESSIG
REAL ESTATE
The Oranges and Maplewood
203 RENSHAW AVE., EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Orange 3-3086

"The Colony"
Restricted community in Lexington where family of average income can afford to own. Location combines accessibility with seclusion. Homes are Colonial design, constructed by builder of integrity. Com. 0931. (Boston).

APTHORP CO.
HARRISON O.

WM. N. CALLAHAN COMPANY, INC.
Real Estate and Insurance Brokers
Estate Management Our Specialty
Personal and conscientious supervision
Bonded employees
WM. N. CALLAHAN, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
2112 B'way, New York City Tra. 7-0100

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 52 St. Stephen Street, Tel. Com. 0888—Rooms for 1 or 2 at reasonable rates; less by week; near church. MRS. B. E. BLOOD.

BOSTON, 78 Westland Avenue, Apartment 16—Beautifully furnished outside room; convenient to church; elevator. Comm. 8667. MRS. PARKER.

BOSTON, MASS., 149 Huntington Ave.—Newly decorated rooms with running water. MRS. STUART, formerly of 209 Huntington Avenue.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms near church; reasonable for Christian Scientists. 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 6. MRS. PRENTICE, Com. 9131.

BROOKLINE, Coolidge Corner, 1382 Beacon St.—Attractively furnished room, private family. Telephone Longwood 8940.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—3-room suite with private bath, $10; also 2 single rooms; conveniently located for Newark & New York commuting. 172 South Arlington Ave., East Orange, N. J. Orange 5-8091.

N. Y. C. (70th and 202S B'way) (4-C)—Lovely outside rooms, running water, desks, floor lamps, elevator; transients. Trafalgar 7-1937.

NEW YORK CITY, Broadway and 105th St.—Large single room, also 3-room housekeeping suite; high-class, moderate. Clarkson 2-7382.

READING, PA.—Large front room; running water; phone; strictly private; reasonable; other rooms. MISS LOUISE FREY, 828 Washington St.; tel. 7633.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ISLINGTON, MASS., Route 11, Beula Villa—Modern home, hot, cold showers, breakfast optional. MRS. C. D. SAVAGE. Tel. Ded. 0314-M.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanent; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 8589.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1023. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—Select rooms, elevator service. MRS. ELLIS, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 9, 5th floor; tel. COM. 9135.

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St., Suite 1—Clean cool room, double or single; private family; price reasonable.

MIDTOWN gentleman's residence, new throughout, large front room, tastefully decorated, running water, $9; showers. Murray Hill 4-8374, N. Y. C.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.—Lady owning home can accommodate a few guests; excellent table, delightful surroundings; near Christian Science church. L. BAIN, 20 Oak Lane, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. — Attractive double and single rooms; ocean view, private beach, 223 Humphrey Street. Jackson 2556-J

SALESWOMEN WANTED

MAKE liberal commission easily selling new, sensational "Run-Resist" hosiery. WHITNEY HOSIERY, 381A Fourth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WOULD like work as waiter, butler, porter or janitor; willing and courteous; colored. Box R-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—Soloist, concert trained, desires church position for summer, anywhere; terms moderate. Apartment 1, 12 West Mt. Vernon Place.

DEPENDABLE young woman, bank filing and typing and general office experience; stenography, fluent German. Write Box F-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

STUDENT offers evenings; companion or secretary; home or will exchange services for room and board. MISS MAYO, 306 West 77th St., N. Y. C. Su. 7-7384.

WANTED by teacher, position as governess or companion to children; experienced; go anywhere. Box M-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—For limited number of guests desiring rest or retirement, lake and mountain scenery; easily accessible; Christian Scientist preferred. Write for leaflet. MRS. ANNA A. BLOOD.

HAMILTON VILLA, Kearsarge, N. H.—In heart of White Mts., comfortable, airy rooms, home table and farm products, modern conveniences; golf, saddle horses, dancing, bathing; capacity 15. $13 to $15 weekly; circular. MRS. W. W. HAMILTON.

Juniper Lodge
CHEBEAGUE ISLAND, CASCO BAY, MAINE
Country and Seashore; Tents and Cabins
Special rates for July Hadcock Associates

SUMMER HOMES

AT beautiful Nahant, Mass., 6-room ocean front cottage, completely furnished; also 3-room suite; rent reasonable; season or weekly; viewing any time. MRS. ADAMS, 73 Bass Point Road, Nahant 336-M.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., 302 Ocean Road—5 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage; near beach. August 1st until after Labor Day, $300. Telephone Orange 4-0874.

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 38 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—Comfortable apartments or board residence; recommended. MRS. COOK, The Haven, 72 Locking Road.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

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Daily Features

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"The location is an historical one and many events in our nation's history transpired there" (S. P.)—The correspondent submits this sentence (from a newspaper) for correction.

1. "An" is used before words beginning with a vowel sound ("an honor," but "a one"). Some writers prefer "an" before words beginning with an "h" if there is no accent on the first syllable. They would, therefore, approve "an historical" or "an historic"; but in countries where the "h" is adequately sounded, the "a" is sufficient and is recommended.

2. We prefer "historic one" in this instance. The reference is to a spot associated with, or famous in, history. When the reference is to something that pertains to history, or that narrates, deals with, or is based upon, history, "historical" should be used. For example: "The house is a historic one"; "The book is a historical one" (if it deals with history; a "historic book" is one that was famous in history—such as the Bible on which Washington took the oath as President).

3. We prefer a comma before "and." A new clause is introduced, and the subject is changed.

4. "Transpire" is improperly used in the sense of "occur" or "happen." News that emerges from secrecy, that "leaks out," may be said to transpire. (This follows the derivation of the word: Latin *trans*, "through," or "from one to another," and *spirare*, "to breathe.")

5. Now, to depart from matters of punctuation and uses of words, we believe that the entire second clause is a redundancy; for, if a location is historic, the rational inference is that events in the nation's history occurred there.

We should, therefore, recast the sentence to: "The location is historic."

Come Play

The Open Door

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY we are off for Katherine Anne L——'s in West Hartford, Connecticut. This will be our first visit to Hartford. We are getting rather near to Boston when we get down that way. You all know that Boston, Massachusetts, is where our Monitor is published, and the home of our beautiful new Publishing House. I do hope we are invited to a party in Boston before long. If not, we'll have a party there anyway, so that we can visit the publishing house, too.

Miss Clara wrote us all about her piano pupils' party. They played the indoor baseball game. They must have had a pretty exciting time discovering who could and who couldn't get to base by answering the musical

By Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

He catches her before she has run very far.

question. Maybe Miss Clara will send a list of the questions and answers to Auntie Vi and we can work out another musical game for other music classes to use, too. Will you, Miss Clara? Thank you for your letter.

Oh, we're arriving! Our flag is beautiful today in the bright sunshine. Katherine Anne has her friends, Carol, Nancy, Patty Bobby and Mary Lilla, with her today.

Hello, children! Here we come all ready to play a game called "Open Door." It is a very nice game, and is played with a ball. Have you a ball, Katherine Anne? I should say you have a regular collection of them. The large one will be best.

Now let's all join hands and make a circle. Carol, you be "it." Will you stoop down in the center and put your hands tight over your eyes. We'll place the ball on the ground behind Carol. Nancy, you be in charge. Point to a player, and he must then go to the center, pick up the ball and touch Carol on the back with it. Then keeping the ball in his hands, he must run quickly out through his own place, which is his "Open Door," and the only way he can get out of the circle. He runs all around and back through the "Open Door" to the center, where he puts the ball down again on the ground.

Shall we begin to play? All right, children, keep your hands joined, but stretch out to make your circle as large as possible.

Carol has her eyes covered. Nancy is pointing to Bobby, so Bobby drops hands, leaving an open space where he was (the Open Door). He is picking up the ball. Now he has touched Carol with it, but before she realized he had tagged her, he was off with the ball through the "Open Door" (his own place). Carol runs through the same "Open Door" after him, but he has such a start that she cannot catch up with him. He is back through the "Open Door" and into the center, where he puts the ball down again. So Bobby is "it" in the center and Carol takes his place with the others.

Watch, children, Nancy is pointing to Katherine Anne, and she takes the ball and touches Bobby, but Bobby is too fast, and before she can run through the "Open Door" with the ball, Bobby is at her heels and he catches her before she has run very far. So Bobby is "it" again.

Now Nancy is pointing to Patty and she isn't quick enough either. Bobby is a pretty fast runner. He catches her, too, so he is still "it." This time, though, Nancy can point to herself. Oh, look! she gets back safely, so Bobby has finally lost his turn. Next time it will be Mary Lilla's chance to see how fast she can run.

We've enjoyed our visit, Katherine Anne, and we hope you'll like our game and play it often.

You'll want to go with us for our second play party in Detroit next week. We're going to James Oliver Y——'s.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Using Her Paper

From The Christian Science Monitor a teacher compiled notebooks for a series of 10 lessons last summer for a group of women who wished to review their high school studies in order to keep abreast of the topics of the day. Each lesson consisted of "A Word a Day" (for enlarging vocabularies); One Minute Biography; a Nature Study; clippings about art, music, and natural science; a poem and a literary excerpt from the Home Forum Page; a book review; a leading editorial. Clippings were pasted on separate sheets of paper, fastened into sets for each lesson, and were taken home as a basis for further study. A dollar a lesson was received. Interest was aroused in the Monitor, and appreciation was expressed for the notebooks.

Mrs. Mary M. S.

Rag Rugs

Who has had experience in crocheting rag rugs and wants to make a little money? Let it be known that you will make the rugs for a small sum, and the material is easily obtained. Girls like fresh, colorful rugs in their bedrooms at home and at college. The market is good, and the profits are ample.

Mrs. Hazel N.

Decorated Flowerpots

Most people have flowerpots that are not being used. It is fun and a good idea to decorate these for future use. Sandpaper the pot to assure a smooth surface. Plan the design; then draw it on the pot. Now paint the flower pot. Give the decorated pot several coats of white shellac to preserve the paint. I find that these flowerpots make an inexpensive gift and are readily sold.

Miss Virginia T.

Post Card Business

Owning a camera that takes post-card size pictures, I decided to book orders for post card pictures of people's houses. I found that there was a ready market for these, and I received many orders. In this way I was not only able to operate my camera all I wanted to, but earned some money on the side.

A. M.

Drawing Classes

Last summer it proved very helpful to have classes in drawing and handwork. The children most interested were between the ages of eight and ten years. All the work was done out of doors. We ended up last summer's work with landscape drawing and a picnic. This year the classes are started again. For one who has had training at an art school, and enjoys children, this makes a very happy and profitable vacation.

Miss Isabel B.

Betty Bee

A Queen Is Born

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

As Betty Bee and her sisters awaited the crowning of a new queen, a momentous subject was discussed and decided.

Should the remaining bees cling to their present home, reigned over by the yet unborn queen, or should they again divide, part of them forming a second swarm under the new queen?

Here was something that must be decided before the first royal bee came forth. (That this question is positively decided, that the decision is strictly adhered to, is a matter of fact.)

In this instance, the decision favored a still further division of the hive, so the guards increased their vigil. Already there was evidence that one infant queen bee was almost ready to emerge.

It was Betty Bee's privilege to be one of the guards at the royal cradle. She helped in thinning the wax cover that sealed the new queen in her cell. Meantime, from within, a dainty rapier was thrust through the cap of the cell and, miracle of miracles, it slowly sawed its way around until the cap was severed—a perfect circle of wax.

Betty Bee, others helping, lifted away the detached cover. Eagerly they assisted the new-born queen to leave her birthplace. Tenderly they brushed, combed, and caressed her.

Brevities

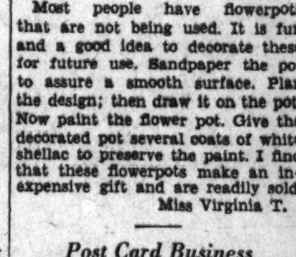
San Francisco Chronicle: Don't be too solemn. The only thing that never grows old and useless and unpopular is a joke.

Atlanta Constitution: According to Fortune, $100,000 will now buy a million dollars' worth of paintings—for which the artist got $81.90.

Ashland (Ky) Daily Independent: With all these improvements in the new autos, no one has yet suggested the elimination of the windshield wiper so the cops would have no place to put their traffic tickets.

Punch: A correspondent asks what poet he should read by the seaside. We suggest Browning.

Worth Knowing



AN OPEN AIR MOVIE THEATER DESIGNED EXCLUSIVELY FOR MOTORISTS HAS BEEN OPENED AT CAMDEN, N.J. IT HAS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 400 CARS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotations for Today

LOVE is opulent from giving;
Keep its store from growing less
By unceasing lavishness.
—ALFRED AUSTIN

In Lighter Vein

Humorist

Mistress: "The master has acquired a new Rembrandt."
Maid: "Yes, Ma'am. The other was getting very old, wasn't it?"

Unexpected

Mr. Smith was holding forth at the dinner table about the inconsistency of women. "These girls who protest they are never going to marry!" he said. "Why! Everybody knows they will belie their own words at the first opportunity."

Mrs. Smith kept a discreet silence.

"Why, Mary," he continued, "I heard you say you wouldn't marry the best man alive!"

"Well, I didn't," said Mrs. Smith with a smile.

The Other

Two young ladies were obliged to stand in a street car. One of them, to steady herself, took hold of what she supposed was her friend's hand. They had stood thus for some time when, on looking down, she discovered that she was holding a boy's hand.

Greatly embarrassed, she exclaimed, "Oh, I've got the wrong hand!"

Whereupon the boy stretched forth his other hand, saying, "Here is the other one, Miss."

In Compan,

He: "I wish you wouldn't call me your 'little lamb' when folks are around."

She: "Does it make you feel sheepish?"

Squelched

"There'll be a lot of disappointed girls when I get ready to marry."

"How many do you expect to marry?"

The Reason

"Marliss, the great actor, didn't impress me as much as I thought he would."

"I couldn't get his autograph either."

Had Enough

"I just traded in my saxophone toward a new car."

"I didn't think they accepted things like that for autos."

"Well, this case was an exception. The dealer happened to be our next-door neighbor."

There's a Difference

"Baby carriages? Yes, sir!" beamed the hardware clerk. "We have just received a new lot—silk-lined, silver trim, genuine leather hoods, running gear nickel-plated, hand-made basketwork bodies—for $99 only. Your first child, I presume?"

"No—fifth."

"Oh! You'll find a good serviceable go-cart in the back of the store—special at $2.99."—*Good Hardware.*

Mistrust

Amateur Magician: "Will the gentleman in the second row please lend me his hat?"

The Gentleman: "Not until you return the lawn mower you borrowed last summer."

Witnesses Wanted

Judge: "Do you wish to have a defending counsel?"

Accused: "No, sir; but I should be obliged to you if you could get me two reliable witnesses."—*Die Grune Post* (Berlin).

The Proper Ahswer

"Do you think you could learn to love me?"

"Possibly; but, if I were a man, I'd dislike to think I was an acquired taste."

Odd As It May Seem

Automobile tire wear—
is said to be twice as great when a car is running at 50 miles an hour as it is when running at 40.

Known as Vienna—
to English-speaking people, the city is known as Wien to Austrians.

Montana's motto—
is "Ora y Plata," meaning "Gold and Silver."

Ringling's first circus—
which opened in 1884, had no wild animals or menagerie.

A Copy o. the Explosive Act—
was inadvertently used for some time for swearing witnesses to their oaths in the Wirral (Cheshire, Eng.) police court until the error was discovered by cleaners.

Edison invented—
the incandescent light at the age of thirty.

The U. S. Naval Observatory—
has been furnishing time for the United States for over ninety years.

Ad-O-Gram No. 30

Published June 14
Answers

1. Kodak.
2. Bon Ami.
3. Kre-mel.
4. Fuller Brushes.
5. Whittemores.
6. Ivory.
7. Monarch.

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Mrs. M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
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Miss E. G. Dorones, Framingham, Mass.
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Mr. Scroggins

Give a Scroggins Water

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

THE summer morning was beginning. Boston's Public Garden was drenched with dew, and a lovely mist hung over the trees and the flowers and the grass. The sun was beginning to shine, and the mists seemed reluctant to leave—as why shouldn't they? On the Garden lake there was a great quiet. Except in one spot near the island. Here there was rippling. The water murmured delightedly to itself as something passed through it. A bird flew close to the water, looked at the something and uttered a sharp cry. The bird was Fib, chieftain of sparrows. The reason for the sharp cry was that as Fib looked at the something, he saw that it was Scroggins, squirrel extraordinary. No wonder Fib sharp-cried. Anyone who has known Mr. Scroggins as long as Fib has known him would have done the same, for Fib never had seen Scroggins in the water. He never had known that he could swim.

Scroggins was swimming. There could be no mistake about it. His head was above the water, but under it could be seen his legs pushing valiantly; and as they were pushed, Scroggins moved. And that, after a fashion, is swimming.

"Hello," said the venerable squirrel, puffing a bit.

"I'm going to tell everyone," said Fib.

Scroggins smiled and swam on and on. He finally came to the island, and when his feet touched bottom, he went ashore and sat down. Water dripped from him. His tail was not its usual bushy self, but just a soaked stringlike object. Scroggins looked at it and smiled.

A rustle of wings was heard. Here came Fib back again and with him a large company of winged Commoners—sparrows, pigeons, and a few grackles. Florrie, pompousest pigeon, looked at her old friend sitting there soaked and breathing hard with the exertion of the swim. She winked so rapidly that even her best friends hardly knew her. Scroggins waved his hand in greeting to everyone.

"He swims," said Fib.

"Hooray!" said everyone.

Scroggins leaped to his feet, ran toward the water and plunged in. He came up and dashed the water from his eyes. The feathered company swam in circles above him. He swam as squirrel probably never swam before, and in an incredibly short time reached the opposite shore, waded out and waved a hand.

The "hoorays" were tumultuous.

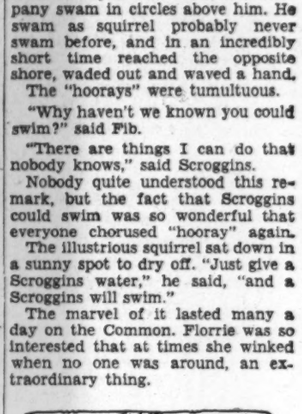
"Why haven't we known you could swim?" said Fib.

"There are things I can do that nobody knows," said Scroggins.

Nobody quite understood this remark, but the fact that Scroggins could swim was so wonderful that everyone chorused "hooray" again.

The illustrious squirrel sat down in a sunny spot to dry off. "Just give a Scroggins water," he said, "and a Scroggins will swim."

The marvel of it lasted many a day on the Common. Florrie was so interested that at times she winked when no one was around, an extraordinary thing.



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins Was Swimming

Courage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Durham, Ont.

THE idea of being unemployed had never entered Patricia's mind. Therefore, when she was told she was needed no longer in the office, the news was such a shock to her for the next twenty-four hours she seemed dazed.

She knew that there were scores of girls like her. She had been a voluntary worker at the relief and unemployment headquarters, and was well aware that there was little or no work with remuneration for the many who needed it.

As she stood at the window in the morning sunshine, her attention was drawn to three little tots who were walking along together. Suddenly, they stood still and stared at a brazen pigeon that had flown to the pavement just before them. They gazed intently for a minute, then the tiniest girl of the three took a stout step forward and waved her arm at the intruder—which immediately took flight.

"Bravo!" cried Patricia. "It took courage to take that forward step, and it is courage I need to go on."

The words of J. M. Barrie that she had once read came to memory: "Courage, there is nothing else much worth speaking about to young people or white-haired men and women. We should thank our creator three times daily for courage."

One year later, as she looked back, she was amazed to find how quickly time had flown.

After that twenty-four hours of panic, she found courage to take up life in different avenues of work. She began by assuming some of the tasks that had always been left to her mother. She learned of a free course in home economics and availed herself of this opportunity for knowledge. She remembered that material had been purchased two years before to cover the living-room furniture, and she tackled the job and finished it. A task that had long been waiting a convenient season was the cataloging of books in her father's library. She began and completed this task. Then she persuaded her mother to have a long-planned visit with her sister in the country, and Patricia took charge of home duties.

Patricia had learned that it takes courage to pick up the threads of life and go on when the path one has been treading takes a sudden turn—but that courage wins!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

British-American Teamwork

AMERICA'S two-year plan is having as pronounced an effect on the world as did Russia's Five-Year Plan. In what have lately been termed the gold bloc countries the Roosevelt recovery program, and particularly the inflationary section of it, has caused profound disquiet. In the off-gold nations the American experiment, and especially the improvement of American trade, has produced a very persuasive impact. The measure of it may be partially gauged by the remarkably friendly discussion on Monday night in the House of Commons.

Labor, Liberal and Conservative speakers joined in commending President Roosevelt's leadership and in wishing him success. And one after another demanded that Great Britain declare and pursue an expansionist program of her own. It is true that the Government has made no move to embark on a price-raising campaign and that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that it would be unwise to allow the pound to follow the dollar downward. Yet there are many signs that popular imagination in Britain has been captured by the American effort. Even such a die-hard as Mr. Winston Churchill favored following the United States—"at a safe distance."

That probably is what Britain will do. There is, of course, in British financial circles a great doubt about "artificial" fiscal measures. And the Government—dominated by Conservatives though National in name—is unlikely to embark on anything approaching the American schemes for building up buying power through higher wages and public works expenditures. Yet in the industrial sections of England there is a real enthusiasm for higher prices, and it is hardly possible that if business improvement on the western side of the Atlantic continues without serious setback, the American example can be resisted.

Even should Britain not jump quickly into double harness with America in a price-raising endeavor, there is great hope in the degree of understanding of the American position already expressed by Englishmen. Considering the fact that Americans—even the delegates to the Economic Conference—did not know until July 3 exactly where they were going, it is encouraging that British opinion had on July 10 so thoroughly sensed the American objective. The whole experience speaks volumes as to the possibilities of Anglo-American coöperation.

But it is a two-sided business and at the moment there is need for American appreciation of the foreign, and particularly the British, position. The time must be almost right for some assurance to other countries that America is not going to do anything really wild with her currency. It is one of the anomalies of the present situation that an intranational recovery program has had its most evident impetus from international distrust of the dollar.

The dollar is already depreciated abroad far beyond anything domestic prices would justify. Indeed, if depreciation in the domestic field had reached the same level, it would have approached the goal of 1924-1925 prices, at which the Administration is understood to be aiming. The foreign price of the dollar is due to speculation—and to fear. It has already discounted a large measure of inflation. With the pound touching $4.85, the traditional parity has been almost reached.

The question now arises whether there is any need to base domestic recovery on a further decline of the dollar abroad. That never was too sound a basis and it is daily becoming less necessary. With employment reviving and new business developing, and with the Government's industrial control and public works programs beginning to operate, it would seem that the less reliance placed on speculation the better. Indeed, there is danger that speculation will go too far and collapse.

Some mild assurance from the Government at Washington would quiet fears and check the drop of the dollar abroad. Such a quieting might give speculators a jar. But it is necessary that, sooner or later, they shall receive a certain amount of shaking down. The Government will have to stop the inflationary pressure somewhere, even at the risk of a jolt. Some curbing of speculation, particularly of speculation in a greatly depreciated foreign dollar, ought not now to stop sound domestic recovery. The latest reports from London indicate that the World Economic Conference is marking time in hope of receiving some assurance that the fall of the dollar is not to continue indefinitely. A continued decline would endanger the plans of the Administration.

The very basis of disquiet abroad and of doubt about how far the American program should be followed is the fear that the Government has not the strength to stop inflation. Anything which would prove that strength, even in a small way, would bring other nations, and especially Britain, into a greater willingness to follow the American lead. A "safe distance" would then appear not very far behind. How far other nations will go depends somewhat on America's indicating that she does not mean to go too far.

The Average Man

SIR JOHN MARRIOTT wrote to the British press not long ago a most significant letter on stabilization of currencies. It was remarkable not for what it said, but for the way in which it was headed. Sir John is an erudite historian, a former Member of Parliament, and was once an Oxford don. But his letter was titled "Some questions by plain men," and the whole tenor of his communication showed that Sir John was proud to include himself in this category.

So, in fact, is Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain at the most critical moment of its internal history, when the general strike temporarily dislocated the work of the entire nation. Shortly after the war Mr. Baldwin made the Treasury an anonymous gift of half a million pounds, yet he insists that he is a plain man. This attitude is typical of the twentieth century. When feeling in the mood to pay himself a compliment, the modern leader of industry or politics invariably announces that he is an average man.

This is something that could never have happened at any previous stage in the world's history. One can hardly imagine Wolsey identifying himself with the common people, in whose presence, in fact, he was wont to hold an orange under his nose; nor Wellington, either, who considered the men with whom he fought at Waterloo the scum of the earth. Mark Antony, indeed, did call himself a "plain, blunt man," but that was for a special purpose. He tickled the people's ears, as it were, only to pull their legs.

Sir John's phrase is an epitome of history. It shows that the common man, from being an object of insult, has become the recipient of praise. It is eloquent of the rise of democracy, and the gradual, growing recognition of the essential dignity and worth of mankind. It reveals the progress of humanity. Perhaps, also, it indicates a slight danger. It is well that the ordinary man should not be despised; but it is not desirable that the extraordinary man should be apologized for. The tendency to pretend that remarkable people are really only the same as the unremarkable can be carried too far. The ideal of democracy should not be the average man, but the bringing of the average man into closer approximation with the ideal.

Spanning San Francisco Bay

TAPPING a gold-plated telegraph key in the White House on July 9, President Roosevelt set off three dynamite blasts in San Francisco Bay and officially started work on a bridge which, when completed, will span a longer stretch than does any other bridge in the world. And when the President sent that electric spark across the continent of North America he initiated the consummation of a plan that began fifty years ago.

The visions of bridge builders are irresistible. They conquer all obstacles, vanquish every opposing force. The history of such famous links as that which strides across the Firth of Forth, the bridging of the St. Lawrence at Quebec, the huge span over the Mississippi at St. Louis, the Brooklyn Bridge, is an almost unending record of doubt and discouragement and skepticism overcome by men whose unflagging courage nothing could daunt.

The San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, the $75,000,000 eight-and-a-quarter-mile structure just launched, is no exception. To the tremendous engineering problems involved and the colossal financial difficulties was added long and strong naval objection to a project which it was felt might hinder free passage of warships from the Golden Gate to the great harbor of San Francisco Bay. The cunning of engineers has overcome the objections of the War Department and ample clearance will be provided for the loftiest navy ships and tallest merchant vessels. The monetary difficulties have been solved by the coöperation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which subscribes to $62,000,000 of the bonds.

By 1937, it is expected, steel railway tracks, automobile lanes and pedestrian highways will unite San Francisco with the communities of Berkeley, Oakland, Alameda and other east-bay townships. Its span will be more than four times that of the George Washington Bridge across the Hudson at New York. It will be two-and-one-half times as long as the Firth of Forth link.

Californians may well be proud as they see their dream come true. The San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge will weld together a half-dozen communities which are logically a unit, and serve untold millions of travelers to San Francisco whose business and pleasure take them to the genial metropolis that presides over the Golden Gate.

Universities in Britain

AT THE recent opening of a new hall of residence at University College, Exeter, the hope was expressed that before long the college would be raised to the full status of a university, with the right to confer degrees.

University College of Southampton is also eagerly looking forward to the day when it will become the official University of Wessex, while not many years have elapsed since the University College of Reading was transformed into a recognized university. It is thus apparent that the great force which during the nineteenth century multiplied the universities of England several times over has not yet spent itself. But there is beginning to develop a general feeling that perhaps England is getting too many universities.

The principal of University College, Exeter, Mr. John Murray, has himself expressed a doubt whether everything that has been done in the way of increasing university facilities will stand the test of time. This indicates a very reasonable and desirable attitude of caution. It would be in the highest degree unfortunate if the movement to found new universities attained such proportions that it conferred full university status on institutions not intellectually qualified to receive it. Everyone will agree that the multiplication of universities must not be accompanied by a lowering of standards.

But with such a proviso, it is hard to see why the university ambitions of the colleges of Southampton, Exeter, Nottingham and elsewhere should be discouraged. In the United States it is sometimes maintained that university degrees have become so common as to have lost a great part of their value. Many would disagree with this attitude to the question, but in any case the same accusation cannot be made about the situation in Britain. Out of a population of over 40,000,000, the total number of full-time university students is only about 45,000. Even so, such university accommodation as there is, is filled to overflowing. It cannot therefore be said that the supply of universities is excessive.

The new universities are ably supporting the high traditions established by the older institutions of learning. They are making advanced education possible for thousands of students; they are forming a link between culture and the great industrial enterprises of the north of England; they are fulfilling one of the noblest functions of education, which is to carry light into darkness. It is to be earnestly hoped that the scale of their work will be increased rather than diminished during the coming years.

The Writing on the Sky

THE Disarmament Conference has considered it proper to adjourn until October. With that decision, in view of the circumstances, there can be no serious quarrel, provided it is definitely understood that on the resumption of work—which indeed will not altogether cease in the meantime—there is a firm resolve to reach speedy conclusions regarding elimination of offensive weapons.

Unfortunately, on the eve of this adjournment the German Government announced that foreign airplanes had flown over Berlin, dropping leaflets. If leaflets, it was said, why not bombs? As to what really took place, the information is scanty and vague. People outside Germany irresistibly thought of the phantom airplanes alleged to have flown over Nuremberg just before the war. It is now recognized that the Nuremberg airplanes did not exist. That there should be skepticism as to the existence of the Berlin airplanes is perfectly natural.

The incident, with the adjournment of the Disarmament Conference, is made the pretext for a vociferous demand for aerial weapons. In short, Germany is preparing to claim in this respect armament equality denied under the Versailles Treaty.

Now Germany's general claim to equality has won considerable sympathy. But it always has been understood that equality should be achieved not by the multiplication of weapons but by their reduction.

No subject is of more vital interest to civilian populations than the proposed abolition of military aviation. Probably there is almost complete agreement among the civilian populations on the necessity of suppressing the menace from the air. But all kinds of objections have been raised. It is contended that civil aviation can be rapidly transformed into a military instrument, and no satisfactory means of meeting this contention has yet been found.

It has been suggested that the aviation forces should be internationalized and placed at the disposal of the League of Nations; but against this there is, first, a reluctance on the part of the principal countries to hand over their machines to the League; there is, second, the practical difficulty of making a working arrangement; and there is, third, on the part of many men of good will, a strong protest on moral grounds against converting the League in any circumstances into a militaristic organisation.

On the whole, even if we assume that Germany will proceed to a breach of the Versailles Treaty, and will provide itself with small aerial forces for police purposes, there is no immediate cause of alarm. Such a development cannot be permitted to anticipate a beginning of aerial rearmament. But the episode conveys a clear warning. As soon as possible after the resumption of the Disarmament Conference an acceptable scheme for all-round reduction and eventually of complete elimination of offensive weapons, of which the airplane is a conspicuous example, must be reached.

The Berlin flights, real or imaginary, clearly underline the need of early action. Only in the event of the other nations refusing to read the writing on the sky will they become ominous.

Editorial Notes

Germany, too, is mobilizing a work army, and by the end of 1934 some 700,000 young men will be employed in reclaiming 7,420,000 acres of moor and waste lands. The project is undertaken not only to provide work for the unemployed, but the additional land thus acquired will, it is expected, make Germany independent in the matter of food supplies. The fortunes of war are eliminated in campaigns of this type—there is a certainty of the new territory to be won by peaceful conquest

When a Medford (Ore.) boy of ten felt the need of a little extra spending money, he went to a near-by gold camp and washed out 75 cents' worth of the precious metal with a pan. The ordinary youngster, similarly motivated, will find, however, that drying the family dishes, if less romantic, is more likely to bring certain returns.

A new and more comfortable train which is being built for use on the elevated lines in New York City will "accommodate" 688 passengers and will seat 190, according to published reports. The more cheerful commuters probably will remark that rapid transit still must have its standing joke.

Reading that only 2.5 per cent of the buildings in Manhattan Borough, New York's skyscraper area, have more than twenty floors, the average man will conclude that many of the stories which he has been hearing come under the head of fiction.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Russia and the United States Seek a Common End

AT A moment when the Government of the United States is obviously giving serious consideration to the wisdom of extending diplomatic recognition to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (or more briefly and understandingly, to Russia), an article by the Monitor's veteran correspondent at Moscow, William Henry Chamberlin, is of marked interest. Mr. Chamberlin writes in the current Atlantic Monthly of "Russia and America: A Study in Contrasts."

Having been continuously in Russia for ten years, his native land seemed in many respects more strange, more abnormal in certain of its social aspects than the Bolshevist society which he has so long been observing.

The article is full of stimulating thought and not always does America get the better of the comparisons which the writer so shrewdly institutes. It does not require familiarity with conditions in Russia, or for that matter in any foreign country, to recognize the gravity of the situation depicted in this paragraph:

> It is my impression that the old are hardest hit by present-day conditions in Russia, while it is the young who fare worst in the crisis that afflicts America. Men and women past middle age feel keenly the deprivations that the Five-Year Plan has brought with it. They miss their butter and sugar, their coffee and white bread. They are less hopeful than their grandchildren about the possibilities of building what Trotzky described as a Communist "paradise in this world." In America, however, it is the young men and women, just starting out in life, who, losing their jobs and unable to find others, are the chief victims of the depression.

In Russia there are jobs for everyone—compulsory jobs, in a certain sense. But the wages earned bring no commensurate comfort, since all supplies fall far short of the demand. In the United States the problem is to find work for willing hands—and because of the lack of remunerative employment, supply has far exceeded demand.

A recent study of unemployment among college alumni declared that of the class of 1932 in Harvard, numbering 684, only 261 are employed, and of these many are in unpaid positions, more in jobs "on commission," and not a few in occupations so alien to college training as gardening, hall porters, miners or sailors. Since graduates of that particular university possess usually the sort of social connections that open the way to desirable employment, the report is eloquent of the conditions confronting American youth today.

Even if there be, as some Harvard authorities insist, conditions which make this situation not so grave as the figures would indicate, no one today can possibly be blind to the extreme difficulty of finding a job for the most deserving young man. Not many years ago we were distressed by the growing practice of retiring men at forty; today the problem is how to get them started at twenty-one.

The problem is not going to be solved by Communism—no one who reads Mr. Chamberlin's article will get the idea that it will be. Nor is it going to find its solution in Fascism, although the demonstration of that theory, particularly in Germany, is largely the result of the enthusiasm of youth. Nor can Americans feel in their own country that the "rugged individualism" by which Mr. Hoover set such store is going to be the real corrective.

Perhaps the suggestion for a corrective of American conditions is to be found in this paragraph from Mr. Chamberlin's article:

> The American system of planless, unregulated industry conducted for profit has built up magnificent machinery for production without creating any guaranty of corresponding capacity to consume. The Soviet system of concentrated state planning has yet to prove its ability to produce enough goods and services to assure a comfortable or even a tolerable standard of living for the whole people.

In other words, the United States has nothing to learn from Russia in the field of production. The motive of profit is a stimulus more effective in its results than the regimentation of labor as practiced by the Soviets. But that motive, unregulated, has been shown to be self-destructive. Unless a sufficient share of the profits go to the worker, there is no adequate market for the product. Every million-dollar individual income implies two menaces to prosperity—first, some hundreds, perhaps thousands, who should be consumers but are deprived of the income necessary to maintain a high standard of life; second, an excess income of hundreds of thousands of dollars in the hands of a capitalist who is certain to invest the greater part of it in still further increasing the machinery of production.

Neither the historic individualism of the United States nor the experimental Communism of Russia has successfully met this economic problem. With it the President and his "Brain Trust" are manfully struggling. They deserve public support and freedom from captious or partisan criticism while engaged in an endeavor so vital to the nation's well-being.

Once a Hoosier

"INDIANA Strawberries," the sign said, "3 boxes for 25c." I paused before the counter piled with luscious red berries. Indiana strawberries! How those words brought back home! Home, "on the banks of the Wabash," where years ago my father grew strawberries for market.

These particular boxes were filled to the brim and then heaped up—even the ones on the lower layer of the case crowded their fastening. Such measure, heaped up, running over, I had not found this season.

"Typical of gracious Hoosier hospitality," I thought proudly.

Arrived home with my three boxes, I put on an apron and started to work. And then, while I seemed to be sitting there in my kitchen stemming strawberries, I really was back in Indiana—a girl again, out in the strawberry patch, waiting to take my row, along with the other fifteen or twenty pickers. These pickers were mostly neighbor boys and girls, but some were strangers from the near-by city—housewives, wanting a little extra money, or picking "on shares" for their own use; occasionally a man out of work, glad of even the comparatively small pay of a berry picker.

Having picked strawberries ever since we started growing them, I felt an old, experienced hand at the work. I knew about how many I could pick in a day, and about how fast, and I certainly knew what would be expected when I brought my four-quart picking tray up to the packing shed!

And not for nothing did we grade our berries rigidly. We received a higher price for our fancy berries, which bore the home label, "Forest Lawn," on the crates. I remember one year when strawberries were scarce we sold them for twenty-three cents a quart to the grocer. It rather bothered my father, who had a high sense of fairness, to take this price, though he could have sold many more than we had.

And now I had bought these at three for a quarter!

We used to pay a cent and a quarter, and a cent and a half, and sometimes as high as two cents a quart for picking, but at the price I had just paid for my berries, how little must have been paid the pickers. I fell to wondering who had picked them. What freckle-faced boy, perhaps, stopped amid the sweet-scented rows to fan himself a minute with his hat, and grin at his next row neighbor? What romantic young girl, maybe a "tow head," as I was, picked a new blue dress into her berry boxes? What careworn mother picked rapidly and steadily, saying nothing, rarely looking up, intent only on earning as much as possible to add to a home's slender income? What man, out of work, eager for any way to earn a little money, picked clumsily at first, but with increasing skill as he became accustomed to the handling of strawberries instead of bricks or a hammer?

Three for a quarter! They could not have received much money for their work, but oh! I hoped they did receive something of the peace and strength and renewed courage that can come to those quiet hours out of doors. Perhaps they, too, as I did long ago, found a moment's diversion in the miniature whirlwinds that danced across a near-by cornfield, or raced with the shadow from a passing cloud—far, far as sight could reach—a brief restful interlude in the hot sunshine. Or perhaps, they too, as we used to do, were going fishing after supper, in "the big Wabash," down by the old covered bridge, with the sunset sending a rose and orange glow over the water, and no sound save the splashing of a black bass beside a rock before he set your cork a-bobbing! Oh, I hoped so!

H. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Social Experiment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Commenting upon an editorial in a recent issue of the Monitor in which you quote Mr. Floyd W. Parsons as protesting against the policy of governments in permitting free experimentation to science and engineering while denying to social, political and economic principles the right to progress by trial and experiment, it will be interesting to students of social science to know that in the State of Tennessee through the recent action of its Legislature an economic experiment of the first importance has been made possible.

This refers to the town of Collierville and embodies the idea of the establishment of a municipal enclave for the collection of its economic rent; in other words the principle of what is known as single tax is here embodied.

This was brought about through the introduction of a bill in the State Legislature by its mayor and board of aldermen (House bill 1267, the text of which may be found in the current issue of Land & Freedom) and which was promptly enacted into law.

The following quotations from Land & Freedom will further illumine the possibilities in social reform of this important enactment:

> The outstanding lesson from those advocating collection of economic rent is that at last a way has been found to permit the operation of municipal enclaves. Thus the movement for land emancipation by enclaves enters a larger and, it is believed, more important phase of development.
>
> This law may ultimately open the whole State of Tennessee, as well as states similarly situated, to an approach to the single tax through the enclavial method of land emancipation.
>
> The Collierville law also demonstrates that the legislatures of states will listen with favor to small scale, local measures, affecting specific towns or cities, whereas an attempt to put over a general law, without sufficient political organization, and with little general economic education, would likely lead to defeat.

Cincinnati, Ohio. O. A. TOEPPERT.

Let Us Vote

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial, "I Shall Probably Kick Myself," bears an influence provocative of arousing thought in Christian people of their duty toward the Eighteenth Amendment.

The individual who confesses the view of "probably" kicking himself for voting for repeal is quickly followed by another and important viewpoint in a letter to this paper. This communication, in an exceedingly honest way, speaks of the individual who doesn't vote at all, citing four members of his household, all "total abstainers." Only one of the four took advantage of the vote to thwart the liquor interests.

May we awaken, drop all apathy—march as soldiers to the polls, proving we are a forward marching band. Let us cherish our Eighteenth Amendment and keep it.

Evansville, Ind. MRS. NELLIE J. WILCOX.

Gardens for the Needy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I saw an article in the Monitor about Lincoln, Neb., using land for the unfortunate to raise garden truck.

Minneapolis, Minn., has done the same for several years. I do not remember seeing it mentioned in any paper. The city plows the land and furnishes the seed.

Minneapolis, Minn. L. H. CLOUGH.

The Name Chicago

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the interest of accuracy concerning the origin of the name of the great midwestern metropolis as contained in The Christian Science Monitor June 9, page seven, I hereby set forth the facts.

In its beautifully worded laudation of the city of Chicago, the article says, "Ah, the very name of Chicago is a charm and a spell. . . . She-kag-ong, the Ojibwas called it, 'the place of wild onions'."

The fact is, the name Chicago is derived from the Sauk and Fox word Shekauga, which means skunk, and from a word of the Ottawa language, Sheka-kohegi, meaning "place of the skunk." JOSEPH K. GRIFFIS (TAHAN).

Vergennes, Vt.

[Editor's Note—Some authorities say the name Chicago is derived from the Potawatomi language, and signifies either skunk or wild onion. In "As Others See Chicago" it is mentioned also as a possible corruption of the Indian "Cheecaqua," said to have been the title of a dynasty of Indian chiefs. Cheecaqua also was the word for thunder. It has been suggested that the apparent incongruities in these interpretations may be harmonized under a general meaning of the word, which probably was "strong."]